

INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHFROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL XVI NO 52-

BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 1 1928

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
R. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
10 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
17 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
24 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
31 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
7 Apr.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
14 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
21 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
28 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
5 May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
12 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
19 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
26 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
3 June	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
10 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
17 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
24 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
31 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
7 July	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
14 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
21 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
28 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
4 Aug.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
11 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
18 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518
25 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	11,518

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India. Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
1st Saloon only.
EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:-
1st Saloon to London A. \$50. B. \$70. C. \$80
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. \$72 B. \$92. C. \$96.
2nd Saloon to London A. \$30 B. \$52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. \$50 B. \$72.
SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS
First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACE-DONIA, on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:-
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.
During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.
SINGLE BERTH CABINS
There will be no extra charge for single berth cabins between 1st June and 1st January.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1928		
15th March	DUMANA	8,427
18th April	MANELA	8,303
22nd May	DOMALA	8,441
14th June	MANORA	7,581

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Tons
1928		
9th March	YUBAYE MARU	Japan.
29th March	NALDERA	Colombo and Australia
24th April	DELTA	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
20th April	NARKUNDA	Colombo, and Australia
24th May	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia
7th June	RAWALPINDI	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	COMORIN	for Australia
5th July	RAJPUTANA	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	MONGOLIA	for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Tons
1928		
2nd Mar.	VARELA	Bombay via Karachi
3rd "	CHAKLA	Karachi via Port- bunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi
5th "	VITA	Karachi via Port Ocha & Cutch Mandvi
7th "	BANKURA	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
14th "	KAROA	East & South Africa.
14th "	SELLOHA	Mombasa.

Extra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Bureh. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Tamatsu Maru	4646	20 Feb.	10 Mar.
Seiyo Maru	6550	25 "	7 "
Osaka Maru	3741	25 "	10 "
Tamba Maru	5845	29 "	15 "
Tasmanian Maru	4105	7 March	18 "
Moji Maru	3787	18 "	29 "
Muroran Maru	5374	21st Mar.	1 April.
Sado Maru	5598	30th "	13 "
Tokushima Maru	5976	30th Apr.	16 "
Genoa Maru	6785	15th Apr.	30 "
Awa Maru	6025	30th "	14 May.

*Passenger Steamer,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO
JAPAN via SINGAPORE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Honolulu Maru	24th Feb.	8th Mar.
Shingo Maru	29th "	12th "
Shimoda Maru	11th March	22nd "
Imo Maru	11th "	25th "
Celebes Maru	24th "	8th April.
Indus Maru	6th April	15th "
Borneo Maru	9th "	22nd "

For Particulars apply to:-
CL. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 23473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1932).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 82,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

The Indian Review.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS.

WOMEN'S PLACE IN NATIONAL LIFE
By Lady Cynthia Mosley.
EAST AFRICAN POLICY
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
CHRISTIANITY AND SLAVERY
By Mr. S. Haldar.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MISS MAYO
By The Rev. Alden H. Clark.

THE LAST PHASE
By E. Labouchere Thornton, I.C.S., (Retd.)

THE MADRAS CONGRESS
By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

BRITAIN'S "SACRED TRUST"—INDIA
By Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

THE RESERVE BANK BILL AND THE INDIAN STATES. By Sirdar M. V. Kibe, M.A.

PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE
By Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.I.E.

MORE CONGRESSES & CONFERENCES
PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR MUS-
SALMANS

By Sheikh Sir Abdul Qadir, Kt.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.

**MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIO-
GRAPHY**

THE WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS

QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY

INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL
SECTION

AGRICULTURAL SECTION
MEDICAL AND SCIENCE

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES
PORTRAITS & ILLUSTRATIONS.

Single Copy As. 8.
Annual Subscription Rs. 5. (if by cheque Rs. 5-4). Copies of the January number, which is also our Special New Year Number which contains an account of the proceedings of the various political, religious and social gatherings held during the Christmas season of last year are also available. Those who remit Rs. 5 and enrol themselves as regular subscribers for the year 1928 will get this Number free. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. No copies will be sent by V.P.P.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

"Second To None"
MR. RANGANATH RAO,
of Ranipet writes:-
"I had occasions to use the world famous ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills
Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (\$2 Pills)
For a full list of all our preparations write to:-
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:-

Name of Subscriber
Address
Register No.
Date of paper
Time of delivery

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.
BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSILL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Daily Edition.

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Rs. as. Rs. as. Rs. as.

1 Year 20 0 25 0
6 Months 10 0 12 8
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Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

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Yearly Rs. 3/6. Local. Rs. 4. Foreign. Rs. 7

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INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 or 8 as per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, 1st Floor, Building, D'Li Street, Mazgaon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-27)
Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1924)
Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927)
is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissioner Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR
CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOME

Managing Agents: **M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely THE LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

IF YOU KNEW HOW

Easy it is to fill almost every want by reading or using the classified columns in the "Bombay Chronicle" you would lose no more valuable time—time is Money, tell of your needs through the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND
ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for M.D., D.Sc., Homeopathic, Ayurvedic, Examinations, before 30th March. Send postage for prospectus. Post-box 256, MADRAS.
A R719

WANTED.—A competent SHORT-HAND-TYPIST with sound knowledge of English. A Christian preferred. Age from 18 to 25 years. Salary from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 65/-. Also a competent ACCOUNTANT with a thorough knowledge of accounts, salary Rs. 75/-. A competent SALESMAN in Machinery, Hardware, Electrical lines, etc. Salary according to qualifications. A General DESPATCH CLERK; a Graduate preferred; three years' apprenticeship, salary commencing from Rs. 40/-. Apply to Box No. 2110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". The Applicants must produce copies of photographs and letters of recommendations from two persons and necessary credentials.
A 30020

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "East" Building, Old Cession House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle". Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET.—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL GATTAR, QUETTA.
R638

EDUCATIONAL.

ROYAL HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE No. 33 Delhi.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches Homeopathy, Electro Homeopathy, Dentistry and Biochemistry locally by regular training as well as by correspondence through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal Royal Homeopathy Institute, DELHI.
P R735

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

HOW TO LOVE, Matrimony Lure of Love. Price 2-8-0 each. List free. Apply VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
I R750

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WONDERFUL SPECIAL OFFERS.—Obtain Cotton, Bullion, Linseed markets, accuracy Forecast of March, April, because seems great fluctuations. Therefore apply sharp, with reply paid express telegrams, address:—"TEJIMANDI," Rot, Marwar Mundwa.
T R149

PROFESSION

ASTHMA—No matter complete or partial. No matter what remedy you have tried. I shall cure you in a very short time. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars free. S. SHERMAN, Baliabhang, (Faridpur).
P R751

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TAMBA MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 29th February, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. "SHINGO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 29th February from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful conditions unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunnies. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Oosaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

CARRIAGES and MOTOR CARS of GUESTS attending the Garden Party at Government House on THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1928, will enter by the LOWER GATE, WALKESHWAR ROAD, and will leave by the Upper Gate to be parked outside Government House Grounds. The departure from the Garden Party will also be by the LOWER GATE.

2. On arrival at the platform, a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the conveyance.

3. On departure, as conveyances come up, the numbers will be called, and should owners not be present on the platform their conveyances will be sent round.

4. Guests coming in Motor Cars will be well advised to have licensed chauffeurs in charge of their cars, as cars ordinarily will be parked in the order in which they arrive and the later the arrival the farther they will be from Government House.

5. As the lower drive is very narrow and there are many horse carriages, no vehicle should overtake another vehicle while passing up the lower drive towards Government House.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police,
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 27th February, 1928.
30034

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

and
IN THE MATTER OF THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Section 209 of the Indian Companies' Act, a Meeting of the creditors of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Office of the Liquidator in Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to enable the creditors to determine whether an application should be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place of or jointly with the Liquidator appointed by the Company.

Dated at Bombay this 28th day of February, 1928.

N. H. MOOS,
Liquidator.
30032

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

and
IN THE MATTER OF THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on the 24th instant, it was resolved that the Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills, Ltd. be wound up voluntarily and that I, the undersigned, be appointed Liquidator of the Company.

Dated at Bombay this 28th day of February, 1928.

N. H. MOOS,
Liquidator.
30033

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that about 7 or 8 tons of cleaned Sandalwood of the Sandur State forests cut into billets will be sold in public auction by the Dewan Sahab of Sandur on the 14th March, 1928, at 12 noon in Sandur subject to the following conditions.

1. The Sale is subject to the confirmation of the political Agent, Madras States, Trivandrum.

2. Intending bidders should deposit a sum of Rs. 100/- as earnest money before they are allowed to bid.

3. As soon as the sales are knocked down, 1/4 of the bid amount excluding the contract deposit of Rs. 100/- should be paid at once and the remaining amount should be credited into the Sandur Dewan's treasury within 7 days from the date of the confirmation of Sales by the Agent to the Governor-General, who will have the power of rejecting all or any one of the bids without assigning reason for doing so.

4. The usual deposit of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them at the close of the sale.

(Sd.) T. RAMACHANDRA IYER,
Dewan,
Sandur District, Bellary.
30036

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SIR JAMES FARMER NORTON & CO. LIMITED, MANCHESTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the AGENCY AGREEMENT hitherto existing between the above Company and Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co. has been terminated by mutual consent as and from the 29th February, 1928.

(Sd.) SIR JAMES FARMER NORTON & CO., LTD.

(Sd.) DUNCAN STRATTON & CO.

NOTICE.

SIR JAMES FARMER NORTON & CO. LIMITED, MANCHESTER.

ALL ENQUIRIES and communications in connection with the business of the above Company should be addressed to the undersigned C/o Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd., Chartered Bank Buildings, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1.

(Sd.) J. H. BILLINGSLEY,

Technical Director.

SIR JAMES FARMER NORTON AND CO. LTD.
Manchester.
30037

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (HOLI), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
R. A. GRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer (Offg.).
Bombay, 24th February, 1928.
30017

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3298 of 1928.

FRAMROZ EDULJI DIN SHAW Plaintiff.

Vs.

MANIBAI, wife of Bhagwandas Maganbhai & Anr. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1928 the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of March 1928 at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at the Bhasker Lane Grand Portuguese Church Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 428 and Cadastral Survey No. 112299 (Bhuleswar Division) and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4555 and Street No. 5 Bhasker Lane and bounded as follows (that is to say, on or towards the East by the Compound wall of the Grand Portuguese Church, on or towards the West by the public passage in front thereof, on or towards the North by the Kumbhartukda Oart and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Estate of Hargovan Anandji Desai).

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the Northern side of the Kumbhartukda in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay which said piece or parcel of land is about (twelve) inches in width and six (6) feet in length registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. 2362 and Cadastral Survey No. 198 (Mandvi Division) and bounded, on or towards the East and West by the Compound walls and on or towards the South by the property hereinafore firstly described and on or towards the North by the Kumbhartukda Oart.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 54 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th December, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
30041

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DISINFECTING FLUID.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above during the 12 months commencing 1st April, 1928.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parcel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of disinfecting fluid." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th April, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,

Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

27th February, 1928.

30035

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 501 of 1918.

PANDHARINATH DADA- BHAI DHUME Plaintiff.

Vs.

NIZAMUDDIN GULAMALLY and others Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of August, 1919, the following immovable properties will be sold in one lot by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY—ALL that the right, title and interest of the first Defendant Nizamuddin Gulamally in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (102 2/3) one hundred and two and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 2275 and Street Nos. 439-443, New Survey No. 3065 and bounded as follows: that is to say: on or towards the East by the property of His Highness the Aga Khan, on or towards the West by the said Parel Bhendy Bazar, on or towards the North by the house of Borah Kadarbhai and on or towards the South by the house of Memon Suleman which premises were formerly in the possession of the tenants of the said Sakinabai.

SECONDLY—All that the right, title and interest of the first Defendant Nizamuddin Gulamally in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Shaikh Ali Janjirkar Street, now called Janjirkar Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight and one-third (8 1/3) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 4 and now under Ward C No. 532 and Street No. 63, New Survey No. 1948, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Dhunji Ukerda, on or towards the West by the house of Gulabchand Bhimji, on or towards the North by the said Janjirkar Street and on or towards the South by the house of Dhunji Ukerda, and which premises were formerly in the possession of the said Sakinabai.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SMITHAM BYRNE AND LAMBERT, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29878

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR POSSESSING BUNGALOWS IN BANGALORE.

A new residential centre called the "New Extension" has been formed into Bungalow sites. It is centrally situated and close to the Government Offices, Educational Institutions, Hospitals, Mysore Bank, Chamber of Commerce, Race Course, Cubbon Park, Bazaars and Markets. The sites in the New Extension constitute an ideal place for putting up residential quarters by visitors, who resort to Bangalore for health. The sites will be sold on SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1928, at 9 a.m.

For further particulars about the layout and plan of the sites showing their dimensions apply to the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, Bangalore City.

30022

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM-MOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KONDIVITA AND CHAKALA NEAR ANDHERI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiratal, Attorneys, for the First Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Framji Kharsodji Vicaaji the Mortgagee pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said First Mortgagees in an Indenture of First Mortgage dated 17th day of March 1925, Further charge dated 3rd April 1925 and second Further charge dated 25th August 1925 executed by the Mortgagee Framji Kharsodji Vicaaji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 18th MARCH, 1928 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES the undermentioned properties.

PARTICULARS.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, lying and being at Kondivita and Chakla near Andheri Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, Sub-district Bandra, admeasuring respectively 3060 3/4 and 1815 square yards or thereabouts bearing Entry Nos. 389K, 72F, 25F, Survey No. 62, Plot Nos. 6 and 7 and Falmi No. 2 and building plot Survey No. 62 and Entry Nos. 3 and 4 Survey No. 63, Plot No. 1 (part) Falmi No. 1. (part) and Entry No. 344K Survey No. 59, Plot No. 5 (part) with the bungalow, out-houses, well standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiratal, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE Capitol

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 P.M.



Story of a dancer's rise to fame then tragedy

BUTTERFLY DANCE and REVELS

in Brilliant Colours.

NEXT SATURDAY

Britain's Foremost Popular Stage and Screen Star

MATHESON LANG

In the great "Stoll" Picture

THE QUALIFIED ADVENTURER.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHORTLY COMING !
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

Under the Patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Gokwad of Baroda
FIRST OPENING PERFORMANCE
MANAPAMAN
EKACH PYALA
SANSHAYA KALLOL
MUKNAYA

Sat. 3rd March 1928
at 8-30 P. M.

Sun. 4th March 1928
at 3 P. M.

Tues. 6th March '28 at 3 P. M.
(Specially on account of Holiday)

Wed. 7th March '28
at 8-30 P. M.

at the NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE (Grant Road)
Mr. Gampatiro Bodas, the celebrated actor who has joined the Company
will appear in his various Popular Parts.

New Play ! "VIDHILIKHIT" will be staged
very shortly.
Booking is open at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. & 4 to 7 p. m. daily from
1st March 1928. Manager.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY, 6 and 9-30 P. M.
SECOND WEEK'S RUN.

THE
BIG
PARADE

Story of a Soldier boy on
Active service, and of a Girl
who made him forget the
Grim reality of war.

Featuring the GREAT STARS

JOHN GILBERT

and

RENEE ADOREE

Augmented Orchestra
and Stage effects.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

UNIVERSAL
PICTURE HOUSE

(CINEMA PRECIOUS
Lamington Road)

Presents TO-DAY and during THIS WEEK
A Universal Jewel

THE WHOLE TOWN IS TALKING

Featuring

Edward Everett Horton.

Bubbles of joy—Barrels of fun—
Uproarious mirth—Hilarious glee—

No wonder

THE WHOLE TOWN IS TALKING
about it and so will you.

Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 28.
Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £213.3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £132.1/2
U. & O. Banking Corporation £92.1/2
National Bank £53.1/2
Eastern Bank 47
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £88.7/8
Conversion Loan £75.3/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £102.1/8
Rupce Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £56
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £61
India Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Ster. ling Loan £71
Consols £101.3/4
War Loan 5 p.c. £92.5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 28.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4.7/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4.3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4.3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 28.
T T Berlin on London 20.43
T T Amsterdam on London 12 12 5/8
T T Brussels on London 35.00
T T Madrid on London 28.85
T T Milan on London 29.19
T T Bern on London 25.31
T T London on Prague 164.68
T T Paris on Prague 124.02

INDEPENDENCE OF
AFGHANISTAN

CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARY IN LONDON

RECEPTION IN SUITE
PREPARED FOR KING
AMANULLAH

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Several hundred Afghans were present among the distinguished gathering at the Afghan Legation to celebrate the anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan. The Afghan Minister received guests at the head of a decorated staircase. The Afghan flag was flown on a new flag-staff specially erected in connection with the visit of His Majesty King Amanullah. Practically the whole diplomatic corps attended, as also the Lord Mayor and Lord Mayress, Sir Francis and Lady Humphreys, Sir Henry MacMahon, Sir Atul Chatterjee and Foreign and India Office officials. The Reception was held in the suite newly prepared for the King and Queen of Afghanistan in which their banquet to King George and Queen Mary will be given.—Reuter.

ANOTHER VERSION
OF TREATY

BRITISH TROOPS TO REMAIN

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Cairo.—Nahas Pasha, Leader of the Wafd Party in Egypt, who is appraised of the progress of the Anglo-Egyptian

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan
Joshiharaj Jothahai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCEES.

If to-day is your birthday, you are destined to cut a very good figure—better than the three tailors of Tooley Street ever did, or even the official "darsis" in the legislative shops in India which like grog shops all open and close almost at one and the same time this season,—"in the world's shop." A Gujarati proverb says that "a smart son is discernible even in his cradle." A near approach to this proverb is the English one: "The coming events at Mahalaxmi races cast their gaunt shadows before, in families." From your stentorian cries in the cradle your neighbours verily believed that one day you would surpass your father's prowess in oration, and would roar and thunder in Hyde Park, or Marwari Vidyalaya Hall or on the Chowpatty sands. And there's nothing strange in your surpassing your father's prowess, for it is well known that sandal oil gives greater perfume than the sandal wood itself. You are sincere and self-respecting but at times you are a dreamer, a sort of an "in-patient idealist" as our worthy Bourbons and their flunkies always say. Ford dreams, day and night,—"yes he 'dreams' even when he is awake"—of Automobiles, Rockefeller of Oil, Rao Bahadur Maskajee Butterbhai Johukurji of a Knighthood. You dream, like a cat dreaming of mice, of feathered and furred and plumed and plumed birds and animals (two-footed), and often allege like a modern Romeo that your love is divine etc., without understanding what love really is. Hark ye wise man or woman: "And what is love at its best, but this? conceived by a passing glance, Nursed and reared in a transient mood, on a drifting Sea of Chance."

negotiations denies the accuracy of the "El Ahram's" forecast.

In the meantime "Al Makkatam" publishes a new version of the treaty, somewhat similar to "El Ahram's", but stating that the British troops will remain at the present stations for five years and Egypt will have the right to conclude treaties on internal, economic and commercial affairs but that political treaties must be submitted for British approval.—Reuter.

REMOVAL OF FORCES

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN'S EVASION

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Rugby.—Questioned in Parliament as to whether any proposals for the removal of British forces from the neighbourhood of Cairo were under consideration, Sir Austen Chamberlain Secretary for Foreign Affairs said he would at the earliest possible moment lay papers on the subject of his conversation with the Egyptian Ministers.—B. O. W.

CONSULTATION FREE ! FREE CONSULTATION !

MAKE SURE OF A CORRECT DIAGNOSIS BEFORE YOU COMMENCE TREATMENT.
ASK THE DOCTOR TO TELL YOUR DISEASE REFUSE TO DISCLOSE YOUR AILMENTS.
THE RENOWNED PULSE SPECIALIST
and THE WORLD FAMOUS PHYSICIAN

BISHAG-RATNA PANDIT
DR. E. S. GOPAN.

HE WILL READ YOUR PULSE AND TELL YOUR DISEASE WITH AMAZING ACCURACY
AND PROVE THIS TRUTH BY PERSONAL DEMONSTRATION AT THE SPOT.
Cures are guaranteed in cases of Diabetes, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Venereal, Chronic
Dyspepsia, Piles, Female Disorders, Sterility and all other chronic and complicated ailments.

AT BOMBAY ONLY 19 DAYS.

From 1st to 19th March
Between 8 to 11 A.M. & 3 to 7 P.M.

AT THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL
BALLARD PIER TRAM JUNCTION FORT.

PANDIT E. SRINIVASACHARI—MANAGING DIRECTOR, PHYSICIAN

THE TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY Ltd., P. O. BOX 278 MADRAS.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON
COMMISSIONBRITISH LEAGUE AGAINST
IMPERIALISM APPROVESMR. SPENDER COMES TO SIMONS'
RESCUE

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The Executive Committee of the British Section of the League Against Imperialism, has passed a resolution entirely agreeing with and supporting Indians' attitude towards the Simon Commission and demanding the boycott and withdrawal of the Labour representatives.—Reuter.

"BOYCOTT—UNDOUBTEDLY A
NUISANCE"

MR. SPENDER'S CONFESSION

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Writing to the "Daily News" with reference to an Indian paper upholding the boycott of the Milner Commission by Egypt in 1920 as a model for the Indian Nationalists to follow with regard to the Simon Commission Mr. J. A. Spender, who was a member of the Milner Commission, says that the Egyptian boycott was undoubtedly a nuisance sometimes, a dangerous nuisance. But it made no difference to the result, except that it postponed negotiations for a year wholly to the disadvantage of Egypt.

ONLY POSSIBLE BASIS?

He concludes by saying "There is at present at any rate no substitute visible for the part we play in and for India. Let that be recognised and the field is open for every sort of discussion; but to refuse to recognise it and decline discussion on the only possible basis is merely to cause delay and to play into the hands of diehards who are only too anxious to find reasons to turn the clock back on India."—Reuter.

ATTEMPTS TO DEFY GAGGING
ORDER

MADRAS CITIZENS' MEETING

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

A strong condemnation of the gagging order passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras was voiced at a well-attended public meeting at the Tjakk Ghat to-night, Mr. T. Prakasam M.L.A. presiding. Speeches were made deploring the principle underlying the appointment of the Commission and congratulating the people on the observance of a spontaneous hartal on Sunday last.

A motion asking for the launching of an immediate civil disobedience campaign against the order under Section 144 and calling for another hartal on Friday next was moved by Mr. M. S. Subramania Iyer and seconded by Mr. Palanisami.

ADVOCATE'S EXAMINATION

CANDIDATES' APPEAL TO HIGH COURT
JUDGES

The candidates of the Advocate's Examination have submitted a memorial to the Judges of the High Court, Bombay expressing their disappointment at the changes effected in the rules for the Advocate's Examination which are to come into force in July 1928. In the course of the Memorial they state:—

"The candidate who have already obtained exemptions under the present rules should not be deprived of them at any time.
"The rules of increased percentage

should not be made applicable to those who have already appeared under the old rules. (OR) Should your Lordships feel inclined in favour of the increase under any circumstances. Your Lordships may be pleased to order that a candidate may be allowed an exemption in one or more papers in which he gets 60 per cent of the marks, the total percentage of marks required for those passing the whole examination at a time being 50 as it is now instead of the group system as is proposed now. A similar course is being followed in all the Arts and Medical Examinations of the University.

"The examination may be held twice a year as in the case of Articled Clerks.

"The new rules may be deferred for at least for a period of 5 years in their application to those who have already appeared under the old rules.

TREATY AGAINST WAR

U. S. GOVT. AGAINST EXCEPTIONS

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Washington.—The State Department of the United States Government has issued text of Mr. F. B. Kellogg's reply to M. Briand's note of the 21st January with regard to the Treaty against war.

Mr. Kellogg demands that the treaty should clearly set forth the determination of the parties to abolish war among themselves and condemn the effort to limit the scope of the treaty to the "aggressors". He contends that exceptions to the qualifications stipulating when nations will be justified in going to war would weaken the treaty. He concludes by again protesting that France should join the United States in inviting Japan, Italy, Britain and Germany to consider the Franco-American exchanges of views for the purpose of concluding a multilateral treaty and proscribing recourse to war.—Reuter.

ANGLO-TRANSJORDANIAN
TREATYMODELLED AFTER ANGLO-IRAQ
TREATY

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Jerusalem.—The Treaty between Britain and Transjordan has been signed by Lord Plimber, High Commissioner for Palestine and Hasan Khalid, the latter signing on behalf of Emir Abdullah. The terms have not been published. But it is understood that the Treaty is modelled on the lines of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty.—Reuter.

DROWNING FATALITIES IN
BRAHMAPUTRA

GAUHATI, (Assam), Feb. 28.

A drowning tragedy occurred to-day in the Brahmaputra River. Miss Lyndogh, daughter of Dr. Lyndogh, Civil Surgeon, Nowrong, accidentally slipped on a stone on the river bank and fell into the water. Her aunt attempted to save her but she lost her foothold and fell into the water. Mr. Sabi who jumped into the river to rescue them was also drowned. Their bodies have been recovered.—A. P.

POISON GAS IN WAR TIME

PREMIER ON RATIFICATION OF
CONVENTION

LONDON, Feb. 28.

In the House of Commons replying to questions, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, stated that Government thought it inexpedient to ratify the Convention prohibiting the use of poison gas in wartime until all the important powers had ratified or signified their intention of ratifying it. Lt. Commander Kenworthy suggested that Britain should follow the French example of ratifying without being bound until the other States had ratified.

Mr. Baldwin expressed the opinion, that if Britain waited for ratification, that would be the best way of achieving her ends. He added that as far as he was aware, no Power had signified its intention to ratify.—Reuter.

MOSCOW MUNICIPAL
WORKERS UNION

BOMBAY COMRADES' GREETINGS

The Bombay Municipal Workers' Union has received invitation from the Central Committee Municipal Workers' Union of Moscow to participate in the deliberations of the 7th All U.S.S.R. Congress of the Municipal workers, and passed a resolution, expressing its inability to participate in the above Congress and sending hearty fraternal greetings to the Russian workers and wishing them success.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Wall Street Liquidation.—Southern Selling.—Overbought Situation Corrected Futures 27 to 32 points lower.

New York, Feb. 28.

The New York futures market opened 5 points higher and registered further improvement of 3 points which was soon lost on heavy liquidation by Wall Street operators. South was also reported selling moderately and the market ruled quiet through out the day and closed at the lowest point. Prices closed 27 to 32 points lower and spot prices declined 33 points 18.70c.

The New Orleans futures market registered a decline of 32 to 33 points. Spot prices also declined 33 points to 18.24c. Recently the general condition had become unhealthily on account of excessive purchases for speculative purposes. Thus it was necessary that a portion of overbought Cotton must be liquidated to maintain technical state healthy. Today's liquidation has improved the situation to some extent and with improving demand for manufactured goods, we anticipate a steady recovery of prices and strongly advise purchases at present level and on any further decline.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, Feb. 28.	
Previous Close	18.60
10 A. M.	18.65+05 Opening
10-05 A. M.	18.68+05 Highest
11 A. M.	18.56-04
12 Noon	18.45-15
2-57 P. M.	18.31-29 Lowest
3 P. M.	18.31-29 Close

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from American Correspondents:—

"Decline due to profit taking and Southern selling."

Messrs. Uniragar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs A. Norden & Co. cable under date 28th inst. as under:—

"Think that speculative overwrought position corrected. Goods markets improving. Favour purchase, preferring new crop."

Hornby Hemeryk & Co.—"New York Cables" Report Textile Institute will vote to-morrow for and against proposal curtailing fine goods caused general selling."

Smith Coney & Co.—"Cotton statistics" position strong. Advise purchases on declines."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 28.	
March	18.20-27
May	18.37-30
July	18.31-29
October	17.98-32
December	17.91-29
Middling Spot	18.70-30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 28.	
May	18.01-32
July	17.99-32
Middling Spot	18.24-33

NEW YORK

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
May	18.63
July	18.56
October	18.23
New York. Noon Call	18.50

LIVERPOOL.

Narrow steady market.—Good Spot demand.—Sales 5,000.—Futures 5 Points Higher to 5 Points Lower.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 3 points and ruled steady with a small business. There was noticeable absence of sellers for this crop, hence prices ruled rather firm and closed 5 points higher. Liquidation in New Crop months brought in an easier feeling and prices declined 7 to 8 points. Middling American Spot prices improved 4 points to 10.57d. per lb. and sales amounted 8,000 Bales.

Empire futures ruled quiet and declined 2 points and Egyptian prices closed 7 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

12 noon:—"Shortage Contracts, trade fixing. Propaganda to reduce acreage, but doubt whether effective over 18.00 cents."

8-15 p.m.:—"Market meeting Wall Street profit taking, also local talked of reaction."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on liquidation and New Orleans selling."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.	
Scinde, Fully Good	7.80+05
Scinde, Fine	8.00+05
Scinde, Superfine	8.20+05
Bengal, Good	7.60+05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.80+05
Bengal, Fine	8.00+05
Oomra, Good	8.25+05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.50+05
Oomra, Fine	8.75+05
Broach, Fully Good	9.25+05
Broach, Fine	9.50+05
Broach, Superfine	9.75+05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.	
February	17.61-07
March	17.61-07
April	17.59-06
May	17.72-06
June	17.72-06
July	17.80-07
August	17.80-06
September	17.79-06
October	17.93-06
November	17.88-06
December	17.85-06
January	17.80-06
February	17.80-06
Sabellariis, F.G.F., Spot	18.30+05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.	
Opening	9.98
Closing	9.95
February	9.95-01
March	9.98-02
April	9.98-02
May	9.93-03
June	9.83-03
July	9.88-03
August	9.74-03
September	9.65-06
October	9.57-07
November	9.52-08
December	9.53-08
January	9.51-08
February	9.51-08
Middling Spot	9.57+04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Sales at Liverpool	
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(In Thousands.)	
Week ending 25th Feb. 1928.	
Brought in to Sight	128 11,692 15,630
Receipts at U.S. Ports	77 7,150 10,750
Exports from America.	
To Great Britain	7 890 1,895
To Continent	76 3,358 4,374
To Japan, Canada, etc.	17 894 1,294
Total	100 5,181 7,563

World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton 257 9,976 11,059

Deliveries to Spinners. Great Britain (All kinds) 62 1,757 7,737

Visible Supply. Stocks at American Ports 2,173 2,733

Stocks at American Interior Towns 1,023 1,279

Stocks in Great Britain & Continent 1,990 2,821

Total 5,186 6,883

Last week 5,313 6,918

Difference on week -127 -35

Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds) 845 1,437

Exports of American Cotton to India Nil 5,400

Total shipped so far this season (From 1st August) 13,000 13,900

LONDON GOLD.

Silver—Market quiet but steady.

Spot 26-1/4

Forward 26-5/16

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION—LOCAL BUYING CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, Feb. 29.

Following a decline of 20 points in New York futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 366/ and declined to 365/8. At this level there was steady buying by local operators and prices improved to Rs. 367/8. Later on prices ruled quiet and after the receipt of Liverpool opener receded to 366/8. Rates at 4.30 p.m. were as under:—

FG. MG. Broach A/M 367

FG. MG. Broach J.A. 369

FG. MG. Bengal Mar. 369

FG. MG. Oomra Mar. 369

Fine MG. Oomra Mar. 369

Fine MG. Oomra May 366/8

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market opened at Rs. 367 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 367.4 on buying by commission houses but declined later on jobbers selling to Rs. 366.8. Quotations at 6.30 p.m. were as under with a steady tone.

F.G.M.G. Broach A/M 366/12

F.G.M.G. Broach J.A. 369/4

F.G.M.G. Bengal Mar. 368/8

F.G.M.G. Bengal May 368

Fine M. G. Oomra Mar. 367

Fine M.G. Oomra May 367

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 29.	
Bengal March	307
Bengal May	307
Broach Apr/May	367
Broach July/Aug	369
Oomra March	337
Oomra May	337

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 29.	
Bengal	329 322 315 308 300
S.P.P.	327 320 313 306 298
Rajputana	329 322 315 308 300
P.A.	423 416 409 392
Oomra No. 3	333 346 339 329 321
C.P. No. 1	383 376 369 352 344
C.P. No. 2	368 361 354 344
Khandesh	341 331 321 315
Muthia	328 316 302

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

BRUEL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 29.	
In-full-pressed Bales	Yester. This Last
Yester. day. year year	
Khandesh	1,541 217,562 296,810
Central India	1,742 201,460 217,561
Barsi and Nagar	736 211,521 164,219
Hyderabad-Gaon-rani	261 86,892 55,328
Bezar	4,340 445,041 468,717
Central Provinces	1,058 196,876 182,053
Total Oomras	9,687 1,383,361 1,334,691
Dholera	68,909 73,963
N.W. Provinces	56 60,694 52,161
Rajputana	244 28,701 28,250
Sind-Punjab	117,148 86,393
Broach	2,851 8,865
Coompta and Dharwar	4,050 22,518
Western-Northies	3,957 10,077
Cocanada	395
Tinnevely and Cam-boda	8,037 4,670
Persian	3,360 3,016
American	94 176 67 553

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 29.	
In-full-pressed Bales	Yester. This Last
Yester. day. year year	
Europe	4,962 329,834 159,936
Japan and China	15,900 438,887 663,192
Coast Ports	14,732 7,993
Up-country by Rail	45,432 49,173
A float in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	65,741 77,738
Total	20,862 862,625 957,732

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 29.	
Ready	Red leafy March
Bengal Superfine	320/25
Bengal Fine	320+6
Bengal F.G.	320/62
Sind-Punjab Fine	320
Sind-Punjab F.G.	310
Wardha-Hingti.	
Fine	365/70
Nagpur Fine	365/70+29
Yectonal Fine	369/62
Arvi Fine	360/62+14/5
Khandesh Fine	348/50
Mulkapur Fine	335/37
Khandesh Fine	325/27-11
Muthia Fine	
Muthia F.G.	-26/7
Nanded/Purna F.G.	
C.S.	370/80
Purna F.G.G.S.	315/50
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.	

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 29.	
Ready	21 7 3
Falguna	21 7 6
Chetna	21 8 0
Narcissus Motilal National	21 7 3
Gold Bars touch 9C-97-98-99	21 7 3
National City	21 9 0

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 29.	
Ready	60 0 0
London-Ready	26 1/4
Forward	26-5/16
London-Shanghai	
Opening	2 7 3
Closing	2 7 2
New York Cent.	57 10 0
Op. Hi. Lo. Cl.	
Fagan	59/11 59/11 59/8 58/11
Chaitra	59/12 59/12 59/9 59/12
Cottonseds Bisakh	4 T 0
London Tone—Quiet. Buyers satisfied.	
India was a buyer at lower rate conditions remain unchanged.	

MONEY MARKET.

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 29.

B C RATE:—

T T 1/5 29/32

D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 March/Apr.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8 Monsoon.

Bank's buying T T 1/6.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Mail.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 15th March

NEW YORK.

Bank's selling T T 274 1/2.

Bank's buying T T 273.

Bank's buying D D 272.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 268.

PARIS.

Bank's selling D D 922.

Bank's buying D D 934.

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN.

Bank's selling T T 128 1-2.

Bank's buying 60 Days 125-1/2.

HONGKONG.

Bank's selling D D 137 1/4.

SHANGHAI.

Bank's selling D D 175 1/2.

Bank's selling D D 156.

SINGAPORE.

Bank's selling D D 90-1/2.

CROSS RATES.

New York/London 4.88 28th inst.

Shanghai/London 2/7 3/16 29th inst.

London/Japan 1/11 3/32 28th inst.

London/Paris 124.00 28th inst.

London/Belgium 35/00 28th inst.

London/Switzerland 25/34 28th inst.

London/Italy 92.20 28th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.

Gold 28th inst. £4.4.11 1/2 27th inst. 4.4.11 1/2.

Silver London Ready 28th inst. 26 1/4.

27th inst. 26 3/16.

Silver London Forward 28th inst. 26 5/16.

27th inst. 26 1/4.

Silver New York Ready 28th inst. 57 9/16.

27th inst. 57 7/16.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 28th inst. 4 3/16 p.e. 27th inst. 4 3/16 p.e.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 28th inst. 4 3/16 p.e. 27th inst. 4 3/16 p.e.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.e. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p.e.

Money: Inter Bank Call 6 1/4 p.e. 3 mos. 5 1/2 p.e. 6 mos. 5 p.e. 12 mos. 4 1/2 p.e.

Tone: Steady.

STOCKS AND SHARES

SCATTERED PROFIT-TAKING

MOSTLY TRANSFER BUSINESS.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet, but steady and as the business was mostly confined to transfers being the last day. Prices ruled somewhat quiet on long liquidation and as the budget is rather disappointing may cause a temporary depression of about Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. Looking to the general situation we think it safe to have a constructive account.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron Deferred shares opened at Rs. 315, but declined on long liquidation. At the decline there was some support and the market closed steady. Tata Hydro ruled very firm and hardened to 1,180 on heavy short covering.

SECURITIES.

Government papers fluctuated within a narrow limit with a small turnover.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 28.		Bombay, Feb. 29.
Paid up.	Closing rates.	
100 Ahmed. Advance	397.8	3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75-15.
100 Alliance	30	4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-3
50 Apollo	6	Rs. 94.2
500 Bombay Cotton	317.8	4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 98/8
		4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 98.
		5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs.
		100-6

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY

Garden Party at Government House, Bombay Legislative Council meets at the Town Hall, 12 noon.
Malabar Hill 5 p.m.
The s s Razmak with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s s Narkunda at Aden.

SATURDAY

Parsees' meeting: addresses on co-operative movement, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m.

LATE DR. SHIRWALKAR

A condolence meeting, under the joint auspices of the Sarawati Brahmin Samaj and other sister Institutions, will be held in the S B Samaj Hall, Girgaon on Sunday (the 4th instant) at 9-30 a.m. to give expression to the great loss caused by the death of Dr. R. D. Shirwalkar.

"TASK BEFORE US"

Under the auspices of the Telugu Bal Dnyanarthak Samaj a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. V. M. Retiwalla alias Sarvajanakunnah to-day (Thursday) on "Task Before Us" at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at the Telugu Hall, Kamatipura Bazar Road. Dr. V. R. Bhushruti will preside.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

The Bombay Y. M. C. A. are holding their 53rd annual public meeting at Wodehouse Road on Tuesday (6th instant) at 6-30. Mr. W. H. Neilson, the President, will be in the chair and Messrs. K. T. Paul and E. C. Dewick will be the speakers. The latter's theme being "To-day's World Challenge."

The Y. M. C. A. activities in Bombay are well known. On the 6th an opportunity will be afforded of learning something of the work that is being done in other parts of India, through models, posters, photos, etc. These will be on exhibition and open to the public at 6 p.m. on that day.

CITY'S MORTALITY

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:

Small-pox 16 attacks, 4 deaths. Cholera nil. Plague 2 attacks, 2 deaths. Influenza nil. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 87. Total mortality on the last day of February 1927 was 88.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

A special general meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms to-day (Thursday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to place on record the profound sense of the great loss, the medical profession and the Union have sustained by the death of Dr. R. D. Shirwalkar, to sympathise with his family in the sad bereavement.

RAILWAY WORKERS AND MEDICAL EXAM.

An urgent meeting of representatives of railway workers in Bombay will be held on Thursday, the 1st of March 1928 in evening at 6 p.m. at the above place under the presidency of Mr. Jhavarla when the question of compulsory medical examination of railway workers will be discussed.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI

Lecture on "Radio" by Professor Paranjape.

A public lecture in English will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society on Friday, the 2nd March 1928, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Professor G. R. Paranjape, of the Royal Institute of Science on "The Radio". The lecture will be illustrated by experiments, etc. All are cordially invited to attend.

EKNATH DINNER

Under the auspices of the Samaj Samata Sangh (Social Equality League) an all-castes Eknath Dinner will be held at the Damodar Thackersey Hall on Monday (5th instant) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.). Admission tickets are available at the following places, up to Sunday only:—
(1) Dr. Ambedkar's Office (Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel). (2) Social Service League (Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel). (3) Co-operative Printing Press, Near Venus Cinema, Bynulla. (4) Mr. Vasant Balwant Marathe, Grahaksmi Karyalay, Girgaon.

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A CLEVER HOAX.

MIRACLE WORKER AND HIS ACCOMPLICES CONVICTED.

HIGH COURT REJECTS APPEAL.

The story of an amazing trick practised on a credulous family by a "Paramatma" (miracle-worker) was revealed at the High Court when Justice Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court rejected an appeal made by two Mahomedan women.

The accused in the case, Hafiza and Fatima were tried by the First Class Magistrate of Bandra, along with a 16-year old youth Alisha Chaman on charges of cheating and abetment. They were convicted and sentenced to 4 months' hard labour. Their appeal to the Sessions Judge of Thana having been rejected, they applied to the High Court in revision.

The prosecution case was that both the women who were Fakirs, with Alisha Chaman, went to the house of Lalji Gopalji, a gentleman living at Borivali. They represented to Lalji's mother Godavri that the boy Alisha was a miracle-worker and had recently cured two persons, and had "doubled the money" of another person. Godavri who was taken in by the trick fed them sumptuously with bread and milk, and sent for her son Gopalji whom she asked to fall at the feet of the "Paramatma".

THE MIRACLE-WORKER'S TRICKS.
The "Paramatma" then began to spread his net. He called each one of the inmates to see him all alone, with a view to gauge their minds. He then asked Gopalji's sister to hand him her gold bangles, which he returned to her after chanting some "mantras" over them.

These preliminaries prepared the ground and created confidence in the minds of Gopalji and his family. The "Paramatma" then proposed that if he was given Rs. 50, he would double the amount. Gopalji at once brought 10 notes of five rupees each. The "Paramatma" then lighted some incense and asked them to keep on going at the smoke for some time. He then left with the money promising to return very shortly. His two accomplices also followed him.

The smoke of the incense coupled with the hypnotic influences of the miracle-worker threw the victims into a sort of unconscious delirium, and they could neither talk nor move for some time. Ultimately when they recovered their senses, they found that a big hoax had been practised on them.

Gopalji could not trace the culprits till he accidentally met them in Bombay a few days later.

The First Class Magistrate of Bandra sentenced the "Paramatma" to receive 15 stripes, but a doctor having certified that he had an enlarged spleen, he was bound over for six months and left off. His two women accomplices were sentenced to four months' hard labour.

Their Lordship rejected their application.

PURCHASERS OF FORGED SECURITIES.

"NOT AWARE OF FRAUD" PLEAD THE DEFENDANTS.

Defence statements were submitted in the interesting action now going on before Justice Sir Louis Crump at the High Court, arising out of the forgery of valuable securities amounting to over a lakh of rupees.

The facts, which have already been reported in these columns, are briefly as follows:

The trustees and executors of the will of late Sorabji Dadabhai Dubash had entrusted several Government Promissory notes and Port Trust Bonds, belonging to the deceased, to a Mr. N. H. Moos who was appointed Receiver in a suit filed for administration of the deceased's estates.

Commissariat the first defendant has been absconding for the last four years.
THE DEFENCE CONTENTION.
The defence put forward by the other defendants are all on the same lines. They contend that the suit is barred for a misjoinder of parties and causes of action. They further contend that they were not aware of any forgery or fraud, and were bona fide purchasers of the securities for valuable consideration.
The second defendant Dhanukhal Chulihal Mehta stated that he purchased Port Trust Bonds of Rs. 18,300 from the Union Bank. These were subsequently taken possession of by the F.I.D. of the Bombay Police.

The third defendant, Ardeshar Edulji Dabhi, and fourth defendant Phiroz Ardeshar Dalal stated that they purchased one P. T. Bond, of Rs. 1,000 from a broker. They relied on the endorsement of the Bank of India as a seller.

The Archbishop of Bombay Mr. Edwin James and the Archdeacon Mr. W. F. M. Hamerton, stated that they purchased the Bonds through their agents, the Imperial Bank, from the Union Bank.

All the defendants further contended that in case the plaintiff was entitled to recover the bonds from them the defendants would become entitled to be indemnified by those from whom they purchased the same.
The case is proceeding.

MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS

SCHEMES BEFORE GOVT.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

In 1925 the Government of Bombay appointed a Superintending Engineer on Special duty to investigate the question of minor irrigation works—such as bandharas, tanks, etc.—and of village water supply as measure for the prevention of famine. During 1927 eighteen of the 29 projects prepared and submitted have been approved and 11 have been sanctioned and are under construction. At the present time the value of the projects actually sanctioned and under construction is just over three lakhs of rupees. The value of the projects administratively approved is Rs. 13,32,000, while the estimated cost of the projects submitted for administrative approval is Rs. 32,43,000.

CULTIVATORS' CO-OPERATION. NECESSARY.

The Superintending Engineer points out that the co-operation of cultivators in a Tal scheme is a necessity to ensure its success; and the lack of such co-operation is seriously hampering progress in this direction. The most productive minor irrigation work is the bandhara. If a talah with an assured post-monsoon flow up to January can be found, it is a certainty that a productive scheme can be prepared. The cost of such works is small and there is little, if any, loss of revenue or cost of acquisition owing to submergence, while it is a popular form of irrigation.

A considerable amount of advice has been given to individual cultivators regarding the construction of talahs and help has been given to people who have undertaken the construction of small percolation tanks.

WATER DIVINER TO BOMBAY GOVT.

STATEMENT OF LAST YEARS WORK

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Tours and survey work were undertaken in nine Districts by the Water Diviner to the Government of Bombay during the last year. Government has guaranteed the success of this officer's work to the extent that if water is not struck in any of the sites pointed out by him, the cultivator will be recompensed 50 per cent. of his expenses up to a sum of Rs. 400. Since these orders were issued in August 1926, only one refund has been made and in this particular case water was actually tapped, but dwindled down to a small quantity when further blasting was resorted to. The localities visited by the Water Diviner are tracts where wells sunk haphazard have very little chance of striking water and where consequently nearly all such wells result in complete and absolute failures.

VALUE OF NEGATIVE REPORTS.

In arriving at a decision in regard to the utility of the services of the Water Diviner, therefore, it is essential to compare results obtained from his sites with those obtained from chance wells sunk in the same locality and not with wells sunk in areas where water supplies are known to be plentiful. Moreover, negative reports by the Water Diviner are of great value, for in 577 fields surveyed by this officer 357 have been found to contain no underground water supplies, and the owners have been saved the money which might have been spent in digging wells which could only have proved useless.

The testing of various "panades" was continued throughout the year but with two exceptions efforts to find really reliable men have proved fruitless. The percentage of success attained by these two of the panades has proved to be about 40 and this being above normal, the question of utilizing their services is receiving the attention of Government.

SANDAL SHARIF.

The first anniversary of Hazrat Vali Akbar Taqosi-Al-Rahamani Abdul Gafoor Sahab will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) when Sandal Sharif will proceed from Bhandi Bazar (Musjid Street) to the Mussalman Cemetery through various streets at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) to be followed by Kwalli and Niaz.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

The Asthika Samaj will celebrate Shree Rama Navami Nishavam from 29th March to 7th April 1928. Feeding of the poor will be the main item.

All are requested to contribute their mite to make the function a success.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday, the 29th February, have been rejected. £ 500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 7th March 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

B.I. S. N. Co. steamer s s "Karoo" is expected to arrive in Bombay, from South and East African ports on Saturday morning (the 3rd March), and will be berthed on arrival at No. 18, Alexandra Dockwall to land all passengers.

COMMENT ON STOPES LIBEL CASE

CONTEMPT RULE AGAINST JOURNAL

The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Branson, sitting as a King's Bench Divisional Court, granted a rule nisi for a writ of attachment on the motion of the Attorney General calling upon Mr. Clifford Dye Sharp, the editor of the "New Statesman," to show cause why he should not be committed for an alleged contempt of court contained in a copy of his paper dated January 28 last, relative to the action brought by Mr. Gwynne, the editor of the "Morning Post," against Dr. Marie Stopes, and tried before Mr. Justice Avory.

The Attorney General (Sir Douglas Hogg, K.C.) said in his submission on the paragraph complained of constituted a contempt of court, as being calculated to bring a judge into contempt and lower his authority. "It appears that one Mr. Gwynne brought an action for libel against a lady who writes under the name of Dr. Marie Stopes. The action was commenced about a year ago, and was tried last month before a special jury and Mr. Justice Avory. A verdict was given for the plaintiff for £200 damages and judgment was entered accordingly.

"It is quite within the province of a newspaper to criticise a verdict or criticism of the facts relating to a trial, but I submit that it is not open to a newspaper to use language that would lower the authority of a judge, and suggest that the judge was unfit to try an action.

PARAGRAPH COMPLAINED OF.

The Attorney General then read the paragraph complained of as follows:—"We do not help reading the verdict given this week in a libel action brought by the editor of the 'Morning Post' against Dr. Marie Stopes, a substantial miscarriage of justice. We are not at all in sympathy with Dr. Stopes' work or aims, but prejudice against those aims ought not to be allowed to influence a court of justice in the manner in which they appeared to influence Mr. Justice Avory in his summing-up. Dr. Stopes found one of her advertisements in the 'Morning Post' suddenly stopped.

Accordingly she wrote to the Duke of Northumberland suggesting that Roman Catholic influence was at work. The Duke passed the letter on to the editor, who chose to regard it as a reflection on his own honesty—which was naked nonsense—and brought an action. He was awarded £200 damages. The sum is not large, but the principle is important.

"We do not think the action ought to have been brought. Dr. Stopes' letter was foolish, partly because it is always foolish to write to a proprietor behind a trusted editor's back, and partly because it is always foolish to talk of 'Catholic plots'—or 'Bolshevik plots' for that matter. But Dr. Stopes obviously intended no reflection on the editor personally—did not even know who he was—and from what we ourselves know of newspaper practice there could be no injurious reflection upon him, first, because he may never have heard of the carrying of the advertisement, and second, because the suggestion that a man is influenced by Catholic ideas of right and wrong is surely not an injurious reflection.

"That certain advertisers threaten to boycott any paper which accepts Dr. Stopes' advertisements is a fact for which we can vouch. Their exclusion may, therefore, no more than a matter of commercial policy, implying no reflection at all upon an editor—since he may not even know what has happened. The serious point in this case, however, is that an individual owing to such views as those of Dr. Stopes cannot appear in a court for a fair hearing in a court presided over by Mr. Justice Avory. You are telling the public you have on the bench a judge who is so prejudiced in his mind that he cannot try a particular kind of case fairly—that, in fact, he cannot be trusted to discharge his judicial duties. If this is believed it must lower his authority and bring him into contempt.

ALLEGED SUGGESTION OF PREJUDICE.

"I don't criticise the paper for having the verdict was wrong, or that the action should never have been brought," said the Attorney General, "but what, in my submission, an editor may not do is to say that a person having such views as the defendant in this action cannot hope for a fair hearing in a court presided over by Mr. Justice Avory. You are telling the public you have on the bench a judge who is so prejudiced in his mind that he cannot try a particular kind of case fairly—that, in fact, he cannot be trusted to discharge his judicial duties. If this is believed it must lower his authority and bring him into contempt.

The Court, granted the rule.

LATEST COTTON! QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

Previous Closing Rate	Feb. 29.
To-day's Opening Rate	18.31
Difference	18.33
To-day's Closing Rate	plus .02
Difference	18.60
	plus .19

LIVERPOOL.

Previous Closing Rate	Feb. 29.
To-day's Opening Rate	9.82
Difference	9.70
To-day's Closing Rate	—12
Difference	9.72
	—10
Broach Expectation	370

COTTON CLEANSING FACTORY AT PAREL

COMMISSIONER OPPOSED TO GRANT OF PERMIT.

CORPORATION REFERS MATTER TO SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday considered the report of the Public Health Committee regarding an application from Mr. Rustomji Dorabji Dhapla for a permit for a "Cotton Cleansing Work-places" at Government Gate Road, Parel.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.
The Committee recommended that the application of Mr. Dhapla be forwarded to the Commissioner for favourable consideration with an expression of opinion that from a public health point of view there was no objection to the permission applied for being granted.

Dr. Dinshaw Master moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Mr. H. J. Davis moved an amendment to record the report.

Mr. L. R. Taisree moved another amendment to refer the matter to a special Committee for report.
COMMISSIONER OPPOSED.
The Commissioner emphatically expressed his opinion against any factory being erected near the K. E. M. Hospital which was in a very close proximity. The amendment of Mr. Taisree was agreed to as a substantive proposition. The Corporation then adjourned till Wednesday next.

SANDING OF ROADS FOR KING AMANULLAH'S VISIT.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S SANCTION

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction for expenditure incurred for sanding the roads on the occasion of King Amanullah's visit to the City.

In the course of his letter, the Commissioner stated: On the occasion of H. M. the King of Afghanistan's visit to the City, the Military authorities considered it essential that the roads on the processional route should be sanded, and accordingly the Chief Secretary to Government requested me to make the necessary arrangements at Government expense. A large amount of sand was required for this purpose and the Sand Contractor intimated that the cost of sand in the local market had risen owing to the unexpected demand for a large quantity, at a few days' notice. He, therefore, asked for an increase of Rs. 3 per brass over his contract rate. I have scrutinized his claim and am satisfied that the increase asked for is reasonable. The total quantity of sand specially purchased for this occasion amounted to 28,961 c.ft., and I request sanction to the variation of the contract. The cost of this sand together with the cost of sand used from our stock and other incidental expenses will be recovered from Government."

GOVERNMENT TO PAY.
Dr. R. M. Mistry asked as to why the Political Department were anxious to sand the roads.

Mr. L. R. Taisree said the roads were sanded till 12 o'clock in the night and he had the pleasure to puncture his motor tyres.

The Commissioner said he was against the procession as it was a danger to the health of the city inasmuch as clouds of dust filled the air which affected the health of the City. The Government of Bombay were good enough to support his contention. But at the same time they thought that the King of Afghanistan should feel that every thing was done for him to accord a hearty reception. They therefore had to sand the roads to prevent the dust filling the air.

The Committee gave the necessary sanction.

S. H. FETE

The drawer for the Dolls' House took place in G. H. Offices at 6 p.m. on Monday last.

The winner is Ticket No. 1454: Name: Hasanali Abdullah, 27/33 Chakla Street, Nondes-plume: Bandrawala. Identification must be made at 5 H. Offices any morning between 9 and 9.30 a.m., when the Dolls' House will be handed over.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

(SWEEPSTAKE).

All counterfoils and tickets not sold should be returned at once to: Miss Desai, Wadia House, Hughes Road, Bombay.

JAMAEAT-E-ISLAMIAH THANKS POPULAR LEADERS

A meeting of the Jammeeat Islamiah, Bombay was held at its office on Tuesday Maulana Zahid Ali presiding. The following resolution was passed.

"That copies of the following letter be sent to Messrs. Fazil Ibrahim Rahimtoollah, M. A. F. Innah and Pundit Motilal Nehru:—

"This meeting of the Jammeeat Islamiah, Bombay, thanks you heartily for your bold and patriotic intent to serve the country's cause and save national honour. We appreciate your as well as your party's prompt response to our previous request by voting with the national party on the resolution of No-Confidence in Simon Commission."

COAST EROSION IN BOMBAY

INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

NEED OF IMMEDIATE PROTECTIVE MEASURES

In August 1925 the Bombay Legislative Council passed a Resolution, moved by Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, recommending to Government to appoint a Committee to enquire into the causes of the encroachments made by the sea on the Western Coast of the Presidency and to suggest measures for the prevention thereof. After having collected information on these points, the Committee came to the following conclusions:—

(a) The coast of the Bombay Presidency southwards of the Kolaba District is not reported to be subject to any extensive erosion and calls for no special attention.

(b) Along the coast land round the Gulf of Cambay there is evidence of more silting than erosion.

(c) Inland, along certain tidal creeks running into the Arabian Sea, several places are reported to be subjected to scour.

(d) The cases of erosions on the coast and rivers or estuaries that call for special consideration of the Committee are those at Burch on the Narmada river, Versova and Juhu in the Bombay Suburban District, at Mahim and Back Bay in Bombay, at Bagdanda in the Kolaba District, and the Gulf of Cambay.

Briefly the causes in general are:—Action of tides; ground swell, breaking waves caused by winds and storms, currents, indiscriminate removal for commercial purposes of shingle and sand, land drainage discharging across the foreshore, badly located marine works, disintegration by heavy rains of cliffs composed of friable material, transport of sand by the wind, and tidal action in a tapering estuary.

At Burch the Committee are of opinion that the protective works in the shape of groynes carried out in connection with the Narmada Bridge should be examined in detail by engineers experienced in river works.

The erosion at Versova was due more to the action of the current of the creek than to that of the tides and waves on the open sea face. The construction of groynes was eminently suited to this place.

JUHU.
Juhu, in past times an island was at least twice its present width and was formed, from sand carried northwards by a moderate littoral drift and trapped in the comparatively deep bay formed by Andheri coast on the east. At this stage the Juhu dune sloped down as a beach, which received the wave action and, being smooth and unbroken, brought the rollers to rest with dissipated energy. For many years private owners and contractors have removed great quantities of the sand from the beach filling it into carts on the beach leaving pits. It is undoubtedly this disturbance of the beach surface, resulting in upsetting the equilibrium, that has started the erosion and has allowed the tides and waves, especially during strong westerly and south westerly monsoon winds to continue to eat into the beach. The Committee are emphatically of opinion that rigid prohibition against removal of sand from the foreshore should be enforced and heavy penalties should be instituted for breach of these orders. The Committee came to the conclusion that the most suitable and effective kind of protection for Juhu foreshore is the provision of dry stone protection and toe walls with boulder or rubble pitching.

EARLY ACTION NEEDED.

It is absolutely necessary that the work should be taken in hand all at one time throughout the entire length of about 13,570 running feet of the sea face. The probable cost would work out at over Rs. 91 lakhs. The Committee strongly recommend early action and are of opinion that this health resort of Bombay should be saved from the destruction which would inevitably take place in the course of the next few years, if suitable steps were not immediately taken. As a fair distribution of charges, the Committee suggest that half should be borne by the owners and half by Government. The area that would be protected is 363 acres and the incidence of contribution works out to about 8.2 annas per square yard, the owners of front plots to pay about 50 per cent. per square yard more than the rest.

At Mahim erosion has been going on for the last 50 years and protective works had been put up by Government in 1884 and maintained since.

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

The Commissioner of Police notifies that guests at the Garden Party at Government House this evening will enter and leave by the lower gate Walkeshwar Road. Other instructions regarding vehicular conduct are also issued, one of them being that no vehicle should overtake another while passing up the lower drive towards Government House.

MARWARI FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Marwari Flood Relief Committee has published its report of the relief work done in Kathiawar and Gujarat. The Committee raised funds aggregating in all Rs. 30,433 out of which Rs. 28,920-5-0 were expended at different relief centres. The balance of Rs. 1,589-10-3 is lying with the Treasurer.

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We heard of the visit of the War Secretary
of Britain to this country, we have been
apprehensive of the infliction of fur-
ther charges, involving costly and unneces-
sary additions to the military burden of
India. The air is thick with rumours of
intensive mechanisation in the army, with
the consequent opening to immense and
unpardonable waste disclosed, in that con-
nection, by the searching investigations of
the Incheape Committee. We do not know
how far the Government of India have been
committed to these changes by the War
Secretary or his satellites; we do not know
what precisely the Government of India
apprehend in regard to India's "provi-
sion for her defence under modern condi-
tions". Do they anticipate any active
hostilities, with Afghanistan, with Rus-
sia, or with the Indian people even? Are
they providing for eventualities, which we
should think ought to be regarded as a
crime even to mention? Why, otherwise,
these ominous words, which we have reason
to believe, are not in full harmony
with the private sentiments of the Finance
Member himself, as he has given expression
to them in this behalf before such bodies
as the Committee of the Indian Merchants'
Chamber in no distant past? Surely, the
popular representatives in the Assembly
will not overlook this portentous utter-
ance and will not forget to obtain the
fullest explanation of this remark, which,
without intending in the least to be alarm-
ist, we fear bodes little good to India.

JUST CLAIMS EVADDED

Coming to the Budget proper for 1928-
29, we find the fullest justification for
our having characterised it as a humdrum
pronouncement and unsensational perfor-
mance. There is a substantial surplus
anticipated; but we fancy the surplus in
the final accounts will prove to be even
more considerable, unless, indeed, the un-
expected happens. There is evident to
any one who reads between the lines of
Sir Basil's carefully weighed utterances a
spirit of caution, which there is every rea-
son to expect will make the final position
of the finances of 1928-29 much better
than it seems likely to-day. We can under-
stand and appreciate Sir Basil's
chivalrous desire to leave his
successor in a position really much strong-
er than he paints it to be. But when
that desire clashes with the demands of
public service of popular benefit, we hold
the people's representatives have a right
to know if the estimates laid before them
have not been made with undue caution.
To give but one example, the Railway
contribution is taken at a figure, which
there is every reason to believe will be
eventually considerably exceeded, in the
absence, of course, of any untoward
catastrophe. Salt, Post Office, and even
Customs are likely to show better result
in the end than Sir Basil leads his hear-
ers to believe to-day. The point is worth
stressing particularly, because, on the
ground that the surplus is just enough to
meet the remission of the still-surviving
provincial contributions, the Finance Mem-
ber evades the equally strong, nay much
stronger, claim of those who would advo-
cate relief in central taxation. Sir Basil
cannot but be aware that while every pro-
vince desires relief and revision of the
Meston Settlement, the mere abolition of
the provincial contributions will not satisfy
the most insistent demands. Unless and
until the scheme of division of resources is
itself overhauled radically, provinces like
Bombay and Bengal will never feel that
they are treated fairly. There is, be-
sides, no guarantee that the relief to the
provinces will be really utilised by the
latter in a 'pro tanto' relief of their
own citizens. We are all living under a
vicious principle. The provinces are tied
down to a scale of expenditure, for which
the resources at their disposal are con-
fessedly inadequate. When Sir Basil,
therefore, grants them this overdue re-
lief, they have first to make up for the
difference in their resources and obliga-
tions; and then only can they think of tax
remission, or service improvement. In
the Central Government, on the other hand,
the claim of the reduction of the salt duty
to the standard pre-war scale, if not to
the figure of 8 s. per maund as recom-
mended by Dr. Paranjape in the Taxa-
tion Inquiry Committee, is too strong to
be resisted; and would, had it been con-
ceded, have amounted to a real relief, which
it is open to question whether the relief
in the provincial contributions will equal.
The demand for a return to the old
quarter-anna post-card is another such
irresistible claim for relief for the poor-
est section of the Indian people at large,
irrespective of provincial boundaries; but
that, too, the Finance Member brushes
aside in his overwhelming anxiety to keep
on the right side of the Provincial Gov-
ernments. We would not press for a re-
duction in the Income Tax, or an abolition
of the Super-tax; but we think the exam-
ple of the Railway Budget is sadly neg-
lected by Sir Basil Blackett in his choice
of the directions for utilising the estimat-
ed surplus in the Budget of 1928-29; and
to that extent he seems to prove false to
his own principles of finance.

INDIA'S FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS

There is a section of the Indian Budget
which proves an endless mystery, not to say
mystification, to the uninitiated. The pre-
sent one is no exception in regard to the
Ways and Means Section. We have al-
ready said so much, however, on this

NEW INTERPRETATION OF OMAR KHAYYAM

WAS HE A MYSTIC?

(BY G. K. N.)

Was Omar Khayyam a mystic? Accord-
ing to Dr. Christensen of Copenhagen, first
and foremost in his poems there is com-
plete absence of the mystic element. Lat-
terly Omar has been very copiously discus-
sed in India and Persia, both in the Urdu
journals like the "Maaref" and in Persian
like the "Ayendeh" of Teheran. Persia
never regarded him as a serious poet.
There Omar's fame rests on his being a
great astronomer and a profound mathema-
tician. Dr. Christensen observes that there
is a fundamental pessimism in his lyrics.
"Do not follow the 'Sunna' and do
not care for the commands of faith, but
withhold not from any one that morsel
which thou hast in possession."
"Speak not slander, nor afflict the heart
of any one, then I warrant thee the world
beyond. Bring wine!" (No. XVI).
"Hear then this true word from 'Um-
ar-i-Khayyam' "Drink wine, be a high
wayman, but do good." (LVII).

A NEW TEXT.

This is the real Omar. For, as this au-
thority, who is an investigator of ancient
Persia in several of its branches, especially
linguistic, assures us, Omar lived the life of
'carpe diem.' His philosophy appears to be
not what he taught, but what his latter day
disciples believed he ought to have taught.
Dr. Christensen's is a very profound book,
and it carries the learning lightly. The
preface of over 50 pages is a chapter of
research and deals with all the texts and
existing translations including that in Rus-
sian and all the existing MSS of the poet
of Nishapur. Mr. J. E. Saklatwala, the

Budget already, that we must reserve our
detailed remarks on this most interesting
Section, the more particularly as we are
not for the moment in full
possession of detailed figures. One thing,
however, we cannot omit to notice: the
tendency which made itself again manifest
last year of adding to our external debt.
If the condition of India's finances is to be
as sound as Sir Basil represents it to be,
is it quite necessary, is it really just, is it
economically sound, to add to the foreign
indebtedness of India? The Budget's es-
timates do not, indeed, provide specifically
for a sterling loan; but Sir Basil's "obiter
dicta" in this connection are so alarming
that one cannot but remind him of his own
observations a year or two ago on the un-
desirableness of foreign indebtedness. We
shall notice on another
occasion the remarks of
Sir Basil on the general position of the
public debt of India; but we must em-
phasise this special aspect here, lest in the
general debate the point may be over-
looked.

WISDOM AT LAST.

The heated debate lasting for two
whole days in the Bombay Legislative
Council over the official methods
of managing the Development
Department seems to have at
last opened the eyes of the
Government of Bombay to the very se-
rious public dissatisfaction with their
long-continued indifference to the demand
for an independent inquiry into the
affairs of the Department. Those two
White Elephants, Lloyd's Folly, and the
Development Department are mainly re-
sponsible for the present parlous financial
condition of the Government of Bombay.
As the debate on Mr. Swaminarayan's
motion for a token out of one rupee in
the demand for the Development De-
partment progressed, the Government bench
evidently realised that the criticism
against the Department was voiced from
all the non-official groups in the House
and that if they did not offer a gesture
of conciliation they stood every chance of
having a vote of censure passed against
them.

The Government of Bombay very wis-
ely remembered that discretion was the
better part of valour, or, to be more
precise, of obstinacy in meeting the
wishes of the public. We congratulate
the General Member and his colleagues
in the Bombay Dyarchy on having agreed
to appoint a Committee of Inquiry into
the administration of the Development
Department. The terms of reference of
this Committee, the personnel of which
is satisfactory, remain vague, but the
non-official benches must have heard with
great satisfaction the General Member's
declaration that he was "prepared to ac-
cept the assistance of a non-official and

Notes of the Day.

Unconstitutional

It is understood that the Government
of India may have recourse to the strata-
gem of bringing up the grant of the
Simon Commission's expenses during the
current financial year before the Assem-
bly at the tail end of the session possibly
with the hope that in a thin House it
may be carried or it will pass automati-
cally when the guillotine falls on the
budget discussion. But the question is
whether the Government are legally em-
powered to move for the grant or for
any demand relating to the Commission
after the Assembly's clear decision not
to have anything to do with that body
at any stage or in any form. It is un-
constitutional to ask the Assembly to
find money for the expenses of a Com-
mission which, it has declared, is unac-
ceptable to it. We hope President Patel,
who has upheld constitutional practice
and precedent zealously all along during
his career as Speaker of the popular
Chamber, will not allow the introduction
of such demands.

Vain Imprecations

The "Evening News of India" is
chagrined to find that Ministers in three
Provinces have bluntly refused to have
anything to do with the Simon Show.
In the Central Provinces they declared
they would abide by the decision of their
party. In the U. P. Legislative Council
two of them remained neutral when that
body voted on the boycott issue. In
Madras also two Ministers have an-
nounced that the decision of the Assembly
to boycott the Commission is on right
lines. Our evening contemporary makes
the mischievous attempt to give a com-
munal aspect to this self-respecting atti-
tude of the various Ministers, pointing
out that they are all Hindus. It asks
why they do not resign. It is their
duty in the eyes of Anglo-India to
present the case of the Transferred De-
partments to the Commission. This is a
fundamentally wrong conception of the
position of Ministers under Dyarchy.
They are not Government servants and
the non-official elements in the Legisla-
ture should see to it that they behave
as independent men responsible to the
Legislatures and not to officialdom.

Supplying a Long-felt Want

The excellent suggestion made by H. E.
Sir Leslie Wilson to the Sir Currimbhoy
Ebrahim Memorial Committee in regard
to the best way of utilising Rs. 91,000,
they had collected took concrete form on
Tuesday in the foundation ceremony of
the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Dental Col-
lege and Hospital. The establishment of
such a college and hospital from the
memorial fund is a fitting tribute to
the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. They
supply a long-felt want of the City. The
Dental Hospital will be the first of its
kind in India and the teaching institution
attached to it will ensure a supply of
trained dental surgeons, opening up a
field of employment to many a young
student who so far had no option but to
proceed abroad for a course in Dentistry
in order to receive a thorough training.
This meant that only a few, those who
had funds enough for the expense of
foreign study, could go. As the Governor
said in his speech at the opening cere-
mony the hospital is one more step on
the road to the full completion of the
scheme of supplying adequate medical
relief to Bombay.

Khoti Tenure.

The official replies to the interpellation
of Rao Bahadur Kale in the Bombay
Legislative Council reveal a most unsat-
isfactory position in regard to Khoti
"Kabalayats" in the Kolaba district.
Not only have no steps been taken as yet
to prepare the form of the "Kabalayat"
as contemplated in a recent High Court
decision, but the Government gave a non-
chalant answer to Mr. Kale when he asked
how long they intended to take
"Kabalayats" on a temporary form.
"Until the new form is ready", was the
official reply. From 1922 to 1927 Govt
government spent nearly a lakh and a quar-
ter for litigation against the Khotis and
the total compensation paid by Govern-
ment to them for attaching their villages
comes up to a lakh and ten thousand.
These are wasteful methods. They are
an unfair burden on the public treasury
and are no satisfactory solution of the
vexed question of Khoti tenure. It should
be possible for Government to appoint a
strong Committee of the Legislature with
a non-official as chairman to investigate
this question and arrive at a fair and
equitable solution.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1928.

SIR BASIL'S LAST BUDGET.

THE MILITARY OCTOPUS.

The last Budget of Sir Basil Blackett
lacks much of that sensational character
which the fruitful imagination of imagina-
tive correspondents had led the public to
expect. It is, in the main, a record of
silent development further on the lines
that were chalked out in the previous
Budgets; and thus its greatest merit is
the least noticeable in the express terms
of the last performance of Sir Basil, viz.,
the consolidation of India's financial posi-
tion to a degree seldom equalled in the
past even during the periods of the high-
est prosperity. We shall deal on a sub-
sequent occasion with the net result on
Indian Finance of Sir Basil's stewardship;
but we cannot allow this opportunity to
pass without placing on record our appre-
ciation of the services Sir Basil has, with-
in his lights, been able to render to this
country. There is, indeed, much in his
career and achievements which has met
with seathing comment and criticism in
these columns in the past; and, on a re-
trospect to-day after five years, we find
little that we need retract and nothing
that we feel unjustified altogether. But,
in spite of that criticism, still applicable
as it was at the time many of the most
considerable of Sir Basil's achievements
took place, we cannot deny that he has
rendered good service to the cause of
stability in finance, as he conceived it to
be, and solid position in credit at home
and abroad. This is not a small thing to
be said of any financier, especially when
one recollects the heritage Sir Basil had
received from his immediate predecessor;
and it must be held to atone in an ample
measure for any lack of that sensational
character, any absence of showy nothing-
ness, which we have already noticed as
characterising the last Financial Statement
of Sir Basil Blackett.

PORTENTOUS PRONOUNCEMENT

The Accounts of 1926-27 and the Revised
Estimates of 1927-28 are an indication
of this consolidation and stabilisation to
which we have referred. "The close
approximation of the revised esti-
mate to the actual outturn," says the
Finance Member almost at the opening of
his speech, "is an encouraging sign of the
improvement in our methods of budgeting."
Compared to the ten years' figures given
at the end of the speech, the position cer-
tainly seems to indicate that Anglo-Indian
financiers, sad offenders in the past against
this principal requirement of the art of
budget-making, have at last learnt the se-
cret of accurate estimating; though the
more sceptic among the Indian critical
world may still be disposed to question
whether this accuracy is the peculiar gift

of Sir Basil with his traditions of the
British Treasury, or whether the quality
has actually penetrated at last through the
skulls of the hardened Anglo-Indian finan-
cier. But even if that remains to be seen
in the time to come, the other merits of
the last Budget of Sir Basil are not so
doubtful. Sir Basil's account of the finan-
cial transmissions in the year about to
close, and for which, indeed, he would
be himself responsible for the last time,
contains much that is positively discourag-
ing and alarming. On the military side
he more than hints at "a programme
of expenditure upon modernisation which
the Army authorities and the Government
of India recognise as urgent, but for
which adequate provision could not be
made in the Budget." The same note of
ominous warning and portent recurs later
when he speaks more specifically of the
military estimates in the Budget of
1928-29: "I warned the House," he says,
"a year ago that there was no immediate
prospect, after the big reductions since
1921-22, of further substantial savings in
the military expenditure. The Government
have given very special consideration to
the matter during the current year and we
have come to the conclusion that the figure
proposed for the next year cannot be re-
duced if India is to make a reasonable
provision for her defence in modern con-
ditions." If this is Sir Basil's last word
on this most vexatious topic, the Indian
tax-payer will have little to thank him
for. The Finance Member cannot but be
aware that the reductions (sic) made
in 1921-22, can scarcely be called "big";
in any real sense of the term; that the
standard prescribed by the Incheape Com-
mittee, itself overheavy, has not yet been
reached; that in the meantime, the value
of the rupee has been artificially enhanced
by Sir Basil's own creations; and that,
therefore, the 55 crores of rupees to-day
are equivalent to over 62 crores in 1922-23
when the Incheape Committee reported;
that the military budget, at the figure he
shows it to be, is not the correct repre-
sentation of the total military burden on
India, inasmuch as the amount paid by
way of interest on unproductive debt,
mostly incurred for wasteful military ex-
penditure, as well as the amount repre-
senting the loss on the so-called strategic
railways, ought also to be really shown
under the military budget, before the
latter can be said to give a true picture
of the real burden of defence on India;
and that on that view Sir Basil is not in
the least entitled to claim, either for him-
self personally or for the Government, of
which he forms a part, that they have
made any real substantial and permanent
reduction in expenditure on the army and
military services of India. Ever since

MORE MONEY FOR MILITARY MOLOCH.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FINALLY EXTINGUISHED.

NO REDUCTION OF TAXES.

HALF ANNA POST CARD TO REMAIN.

New Rupee-Loan of 32 Crores.

A SURPLUS OF 2.63 CRORES.

The following is the full text of the speech of the Finance Member introducing the Budget for 1928-29, in the Indian Legislative Assembly on Wednesday evening. Before last Simla session, long before the Finance Department is usually called upon to make a close forecast of the budget for the succeeding year, questions raised by the report of the Tariff Board on the cotton industry necessitated a decision to sacrifice nearly a crore a year of our customs revenue. This decision, which added to the risks already taken in framing a budget for 1927-28 which left a gap of about a crore and three-quarters on the one side in the prospective figures for 1928-29, has made the period of incubation of the present budget an exceptionally long one. Long preparation is apt to lead to a long budget speech. Moreover last budget speeches, like speeches on other valdictory occasions, offer temptations to reminiscence. But, aware of the temptations that beset me in presenting the last budget statement that I shall have the honour of making to this House, I shall endeavour to signalise the occasion by making my speech a short one.

ACTUAL OUTTURN OF 1926-27.

The revised estimates for 1926-27 published a year ago anticipated a total revenue of 129.97 crores and a total expenditure of 127.15 crores having a net surplus of 282 lakhs. The final figures show a total revenue of 1,31.75 crores and a total expenditure of 1,28.74 crores, leaving a net surplus of 2,96 lakhs. The increased figures on each side of the account arose mainly from the method adopted for bringing railway revenue and expenditure into the account. The only important variation is an excess of 12 lakhs under military expenditure, which has been converted by minor variations under other heads into a small gain of 14 lakhs. In accordance with the proposals I made last year, the entire surplus of 2,96 lakhs has been taken to the Revenue Reserve Fund. The close approximation of the revised estimate to the actual outturn is an encouraging sign of the improvement in our methods of budgeting. The extent of this improvement will be clear from the statement attached to the printed speech which gives the corresponding figures for a period of ten years.

FAVOURABLE TRADE BALANCE.

The visible balance of trade, including private imports of treasure, for the ten months ended 31st January 1928 was in favour of India by 37.24 crores as compared with 27,005 crores a year ago. Both imports and exports of merchandise have increased in value by 8 per cent. Improvement has been increasingly marked during the latter months of the year 1927, and it is a further sign of the inherent soundness of India's trade position that practically all the principal articles of import and export contribute to the increase. Among exports, raw cotton alone shows any appreciable falling off, reflecting the unsatisfactory conditions of the last harvest, but the figures for the present season so far as they are available, hold out a better promise. I will not occupy the time of the House with figures for individual commodities except to refer to motor vehicles of which the statistics are of peculiar interest in relation to the development of India's road communications. Following the reduction in duty which came into force a year ago, increase of 16 and 35 per cent. respectively have been recorded in the number of motor vehicles imported during the first nine months of the year, but owing to lower prices, the yield of our customs duty on these imports has fallen below our expectations. During the last two years, however, prices in general have shown a stability unknown since the outbreak of the war. While more stable world conditions are partly responsible for this result without which there cannot be a healthy basis for the expansion of trade, the figures of India's trade reflect the advantages which have accrued from the stabilisation of the rupee. I always regard railway earnings as an important barometer of trade and the House has already been made aware of the remarkable improvement in the railway figures for 1927-28 which, by enabling important reductions to be made in railway charges will itself give a new stimulus towards business and agricultural prosperity. In addition, I think I see other clear indications that during the last year Indian commerce has made a steady advance and that the effects of the post-war trade depression are at long last being dissipated. A noticeable feature of the trade returns is the reduction in the net imports of treasure by 6 1/2 crores in the first ten months of the current year.

REVENUE FOR 1927-28

The net customs receipts for 1927-28 were put at 48.73 crores. Present indications are that this estimate will be all but realised. There will, however, be a

In presenting his last budget in the Indian Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, Sir Basil Blackett made an unusually short speech. The revised estimates for the current year exhibit neither a surplus nor a deficit, the figure being 127.74 crores.

SMALLER CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Reviewing the trade condition of the current year, Sir Basil Blackett said that following the reduction in duty, increases of 16 and 35 per cent respectively, have been recorded in the number of motor cars and commercial motor vehicles imported during the first nine months of the year, but owing to lower prices, the yield in customs duty on these imports has fallen below expectations.

The following are the main features of the revenue receipts for the current year:—

Customs which were expected to yield Rs. 48.73 crores will yield 10 lakhs less. Protective duties on iron and steel will yield 25 lakhs more, there will be a deterioration of 70 lakhs under cotton piecegoods. According to Sir Basil "the stopping of the leakage in Kathiawad may be given as an important reason for improvement in our figures in spite of the reduction of duties on machinery and mill stores."

Taxes on Income have proved a disappointment and will yield 15.65 crores as against the estimated 16.95 crores.

Salt revenue will be 25 lakhs less.

The Railways contribute 6.33 crores to the general budget.

MILITARY BURDEN

Turning to the expenditure side, the Military Moloch eats up 54.92 crores, showing no saving—that is, nearly 43 per cent of the total revenue.

Coming to the ways and means position, Sir Basil defends his policy in this direction and urges that in his opinion it is well worth India's while to persist in the policy of spending money freely on capital development for productive purposes.

NEW RUPEE LOAN

For the next year the capital programme of the railways will be 2 crores with the special addition of 4 crores for the purchase of the Burma Railways. The aggregate capital expenditure next year, including the drawings of the Provincial Governments, is again expected to be 40 crores, while the net amount of debt falling due for discharge will be 19 crores. "Allowing for other capital resources available to us," Sir Basil says, "I expect that it should be sufficient to raise a loan of about 32 crores only, of which about 13 crores will represent new money."

In five years since 31st March 1923, India's aggregate debt has increased by 113 crores the productive debt has increased by 1.89 crores and the unproductive debt has decreased by 76 crores.

SURPLUS OF 263 LAKHS

The following are the main features of the next year's budget:— The total revenue is expected to be 132.23 crores, the total expenditure 129.60 crores, leaving a surplus of 263 lakhs. Customs are expected to yield 50.18 crores, that is, 155 lakhs more than in the current year, the chief increases being 40 lakhs from sugar, owing to Viramgam Cordon and 30 lakhs from cotton piecegoods.

Income-Tax is expected to yield 17 crores, that is, 135 lakhs more owing to prosperity in jute trade salt is expected to yield 7 crores.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ARTISTS

So far as expenditure is concerned there is no relief from the military burden which will be increased by 18 lakhs to 55.10 crores. Rs. 10 lakhs are provided for expansion of the Territorial Force.

Among the new items of expenditure on Civil Administration is a scheme of scholarships to Indian artists for study and training in Europe.

NO ONE PICE POST CARD

In spite of the surplus there is no reduction in Postal and Telegraph rates. The Posts and Telegraph Department is expected to show a small profit of Rs. 23,000, after making a provision of 14 lakhs for additional expenditure on new measures of improvement of the conditions of service of the lower-paid staff. But, according to the Finance Member, a reduction in rates would "involve a far greater loss than the present finances of the Department would justify."

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS EXTINGUISHED

Sir Basil expects the surplus to be recurrent, but though he recognises that our general revenue tariff is unduly high, and that it would be in the interests of the country to reduce it, he does not think that any reduction is possible in the present budget. He, therefore, proposes to utilise 258 lakhs out of the surplus for the complete extinction of the Provincial Contributions.

Sir Basil's own commentary on the budget is that it is not a spectacular budget.

SIR BASIL'S LAST BUDGET.

Other wide variations under certain of the individual heads. For example, tobacco is now expected to yield 37 lakhs more, mineral oils 38 lakhs more, protective duties on iron and steel 25 lakhs more, and jute as much as 55 lakhs more than estimated, while there will be a deterioration of something like 70 lakhs under cotton piecegoods, and 40 lakhs under matches. On the whole, I think we shall be down by about 10 lakhs. This is very satisfactory when we remember that the estimate allows for the loss of about 45 lakhs due to the abolition of the import duties on mill stores and machinery consequent on decision taken after the budget was framed. The stopping of the leakage in Kathiawar may be given as an important reason for improvement in our figures.

FALL IN INCOME TAX REVENUE. Taxes on Income have proved a disappointment, particularly in Bengal where the original estimate was unduly high. I have taken the revised estimate at 15.65 crores against the original estimate of 16.95 crores—a deterioration of 1,30 lakhs.

crores and would therefore go in full to the Railway Reserve Fund. The improvement in railway earnings has the result of making the surplus considerably bigger, and one-third of the excess over 3 crores accrues to general revenues.

EXPENDITURE 1927-28

I put military expenditure at 54.92 crores, the same figure as in the original budget. Savings owing to troops being sent to China and other causes have been or are being used towards financing a programme of expenditure upon modernisation which the Army authorities and the Government of India recognise as urgent but for which adequate provision could not be made in the budget. It is satisfactory to note that no excess is anticipated over the original estimate.

The head Debt Services shows a saving of 17 lakhs owing to an increase in the interest payable by Railways as a result of their having spent 90 crores on new capital works as against 25 crores provided in the budget. There is also an increase in the interest receivable from the Provincial Loans Fund owing to the larger advances made to it.

The only variation of importance which I need mention is a decrease of 18 lakhs in irrigation expenditure. This is more apparent than real, and represents mainly a transfer from revenue to capital in the North-West Frontier Province.

The above variation may be summarised as follows:—

	(Lakhs of rupees.)	Better.	Worse.
Customs	10		
Taxes on Income	1.30		
Salt	25		
Railways (net)	88		
Debt Services	17		
Irrigation expenditure	18		
Other heads	42		
	1,65	1,65	

BALANCED BUDGET

In other words, the revised estimate, like the original budget, exhibits neither a surplus nor a deficit. The latter put revenue and expenditure at 1,25.26 crores, the revenue figure including a special appropriation of 1.72 lakhs from the Revenue Reserve Fund to which the revenue surplus of last year was transferred. The revised estimates point to a total expenditure of 1,27.74 crores, and a total revenue of the same figure including a special appropriation of 1.69 lakhs from the Fund. Exclusive of this last item, the variation in the net result amounts to 3 lakhs only.

SIR BASIL'S BUDGET.

COMMERCIAL OPINION DISAPPOINTED.

BOMBAY BROKERS INTERVIEWED.

The annual budget of the Government of India, which was awaited keenly by local commercial and industrial concerns, was published on Wednesday. High hopes of the removal of super-tax were eagerly anticipated, especially at a time when most of the industrial concerns have been suffering worst depression and needed breathing time for survival. There is nothing in the budget to inspire a feeling of optimism except the removal of provincial contributions. With a view to ascertain the immediate effect of the budget, a representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed several prominent stock and share brokers.

NOTHING NEW.

Mr. R. E. M. Patel of Messrs. Patel & Ramdutt said if the super-tax had been removed, it would have helped some of the leading mills to add to their profits. Whereas there would have been no effect on other mills who are simply drifting and hardly making both ends meet. "Super-tax or no super-tax," Mr. Patel said, "their position remains unchanged, for, if they are not able to earn how are the Government to get super-tax from them? The budget was expected to be a bit better, for it is Sir Basil's last announcement, but there is nothing new in it to be welcomed, nor anything special to be condemned. Of course, these are my personal views after going through the budget summary."

Mr. Gopaladas of Messrs. Khimjee Punja & Co. stated that the budget would have very little effect on the values of shares, except a sentimental slight decline of about Rs. 5. Industrial shares

BUDGET AT A GLANCE.

	1927-28	1928-29
	Crores	Crores
Revenue	127.74	132.23
Expenditure	127.74	129.60
Neither Surplus Nor Deficit		2.63
Military Expenditure	54.92 Crores	55.10 lakhs
Salt Revenue	7 crores	in 1928-29
Extinction of Provincial Contributions	2.58 crores	
Net Surplus		5 lakhs

HOW THE SURPLUS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED.

Extinction of Provincial Contributions	2.58 crores
Net Surplus	5 lakhs

Here again, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the success of our budgetting.

WAYS AND MEANS AND PUBLIC DEBT.

Before giving the figures for next year, I propose to deal with the Ways and Means position. This may be briefly summarised as follows:—

(Crores of rupees.)

	Revised, 1927-28.	Budget, 1928-29.
Liabilities.		
Railway capital outlay	30.0	25.0
Other capital outlay	2.3	4.4
Provincial Governments' transactions	8.0	7.0
Discharge of debt (net)	25.4	19.1
Miscellaneous (net)	3.0	—2
	68.7	58.3
Resources.		
Rupee Loan (net)	18.5	32.0
Sterling loan (net)	9.1	
Postal Cash Certificates and Savings Bank	6.7	6.6
Other unfunded debt	4.9	5.1
Debt redemption	5.2	5.6
Depreciation and Reserve Funds	5.8	6.8
Gain on revaluation of Securities in the Paper Currency Reserve, etc. (net)	7.1	
Reduction of cash balance	11.4	2.2
	68.7	58.3

EXTERNAL BORROWINGS DEFENDED

The net proceeds of the rupee loan in the current year amounted to 18 1/2 crores only, while the total amount of debt redeemed amounted to 25.4 crores. This total 21 1/2 crores represented bonds maturing in 1927 and 1928 which were either converted or redeemed to cash. In our anxiety to guard the interests of the Indian taxpayer and in our desire not to disturb the market in Gov-

ernment securities which were being quoted at rather higher figures than we ourselves thought to be justified, we did not make the terms of our rupee loan as attractive as we possibly should have done, and the fact that it was a short-dated loan seems to have militated against complete success. In the result, we had to tide over temporary difficulties by various expedients. The re-introduction of Treasury Bills in India was in full accordance with our plans, as we deliberately desired to improve the financial facilities of the fluctuations in the market for Government securities by this means. We found it necessary, in addition, to resort to external borrowing, first by raising sterling bills to the extent of £5 million in England in July last which have since been repaid and latter by the issue of a sterling loan of £7 1/2 million about a month ago. Even so, the net cash receipts from the rupee and sterling loans aggregated only 27 1/2 crores which was only about 2 crores more than the net amount of debt discharged and as much as 13 crores less than the amount required for railway and other capital outlay including that of Provincial Governments. It is no inconsiderable achievement to have financed a capital outlay of this magnitude in a year of rather difficult money conditions, in which our own calculations were upset by the fact that the capital expenditure was 6 1/2 crores in excess of our original anticipations.

NEW LOAN OF 32 CRORES.

It is, in my opinion, well worth India's while to persist in the policy of spending money freely on capital development for productive purposes. The railway budget introduced last week, with its big reductions in fares and freights, is evidence of the value of the policy we have been following. Very large sums are now being invested year by year in expansion of railways, in irrigation works, in harbour development and on hydro-electric and other projects. But if this policy is to be continued unchecked, there must be no slackening in the annual savings of the country and these must be made available without stint for loans for capital purposes whether issued by the Central Government, by Provincial Governments or by other authorities. For 1928-29 the capital programme of railways is being restricted to 24 crores with a special addition of 4 crores for the purchase of the Burma Railways. The Railway Board would have liked a larger allotment, but we felt that this was as much as we could wisely provide in existing circumstances. The aggregate capital expenditure next year, including the drawings of Provincial Governments, is again expected to be in the neighbourhood of 40 crores, while the net amount of debt falling due for discharge will be 19 crores. Allowing for other capital resources available to us, I expect that it should be sufficient to raise a loan of about 32 crores only, of which about 13 crores will represent new money. I see no reason at present to think that the whole of this cannot be raised in India, but much must depend on the monsoon, and the fact that the payment to the Burma Railway Company has to be made in sterling adds to our sterling requirements. Indeed, if we effect the purchase of money remitted from India, we shall really be paying off four crores of external indebtedness.

A year ago, we estimated that we should require to remit £35 1/2 million to London during 1927-28. Actually, this would have been somewhat higher owing to our inability to carry out the remittance programme in full at the end of 1926-27, so that we started with abnormally low balances in London. In addition, the excess in our capital expenditure was partly incurred outside India. The sterling loan to which I have just referred has made it possible to reduce the net remittance figure to about £30 3/4 million of which £28 1/2 million is expected to be remitted through the market. For 1928-29 the remittance figure has been put tentatively at (Continued on page 9.)

GOVERNMENT'S CLIMB-DOWN.

ENQUIRY INTO B. D. D.

NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED

CENSURE MOTION WITHDRAWN

The debate on the token cut on the total demand for the Bombay Development scheme which was resumed on Wednesday afternoon, was again very lively and engaging. The speeches that were made by one speaker after another, were an indication of the extreme resentment that the popular side of the Council felt at the Development Department of the Government of Bombay, which has landed the Presidency on the verge of financial bankruptcy. The very weighty, informative and cogent speech that Mr. Lalji Narani (Indian Merchants' Chamber) delivered, was a biting indictment of the policy of Government in still maintaining the attitude they had all along adopted—the policy of callous disregard for public opinion in regard to the activities of the B.D.D. If Mr. Lalji Narani was businesslike in his speech and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai strong in his attack against the working of the Development Department, even a moderate critic of the Government, like Mr. Murzban, was no less vehement in his non-committal speech. The Hon. Member described the scheme as a "colossal bungle of the Back Bay."

Mr. Winterbotham with all his subtle powers of argument, ran to the rescue of the Government and assured the House that Government had been taking "all steps in their power" to set the matters right. Even he had to admit, with the full knowledge of the responsibility attaching to such statements, that there had been in the Department "very costly mistakes."

However, the most surprising upshot of this important debate was the "climb-down" on the part of the Government.

The Hon. the General Member, had not anything new to say with regard to the various charges levelled against the Department. In an extremely calculated and rather submissive speech, he recapitulated the same old stories about the bonafides of Government and of the opportunities refused by Mr. Nariman. The Hon. the General Member, must have thought that discretion was better part of valour when he submitted to the popular demand regarding the appointment of a Committee. He did not think it worthwhile to attempt to defend a case which was in all conscience an indefensible one, and hence displayed a statesmanship which had never been exhibited by the Government, particularly with regard to "Lloyd's Policy" when he, amidst popular applause, surrendered at last to the popular demand. He announced that the Government had decided to appoint a Committee of the Non-Official Members of the House "to inquire into the past and present activities of the department." It was announced that Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Husseinbhai A. Lalji, Lalji Narani, and Moulvi Rafuddin Ahmed would form the Committee; and at the suggestion of Mr. Pahaljani, the name of Mr. K. M. Munshi was also included in that Committee. This was, it seemed sufficient indication to the House that the Government had grown wiser by their past follies and in that spirit, the House allowed Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan to withdraw his motion of censure.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again at the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Discussion was resumed on Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan's censure motion for a token cut on the total demand under the Development Department.

There was considerable excitement in the House when the question of Mr. G. I. Patel regarding the Development Department's Stores was followed by a lengthy series of supplementary questions. The Hon. General Member promised to deal with the details asked in the supplementary questions in his reply to the debate on the censure motion.

QUESTIONS RE. HARVEY-NARIMAN CASE.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi: Will the Government supply the members of the House with the copies of the judgment in the Harvey-Nariman case?

General Member: A copy is kept on the table.

Mr. Lalji Narani: In view of the conclusions arrived at by the judge, is it not essential that the copies of that judgment should be given to the House?

General Member: I will consider it and see what I can do.

Mr. Swaminarayan: What have Government done of the mild steel bars which

were over-ordered and which were not required?

General Member: They were sold.

Mr. Mukadam: What was the approximate loss?—No answer.

Mr. Lalji Narani: Were they ordered wrongly?

General Member: Indent was done by a mistake.

Mr. Lalji Narani: Do Government agree to that?

General Member: It has been so held by the judge.

Dr. Gilder: Do Government intend to make enquiries into the illegal gratifications which several officers of the Development Department are alleged to have received from the contractors?

General Member: I shall explain the whole position in my reply to the debate.

The President at this stage called for the next question.

CORRUPTION IN B. D. D.

After question time, Mr. B. G. Pahaljani (Sukkur) took up the thread of the discussion on the censure motion and severely took the Government to task for having shown callous disregard for the interests of the Presidency. It had come out from the judgment in the Harvey-Nariman case, the speaker asserted, that there were reasons to suppose that there had been corruption and maladministration in the Development Department. Surely, Government could not challenge the findings of the Judicial Court. Mr. Pahaljani suggested that a wholly independent Committee with full protection for all the witnesses that would appear before it with their evidence should be appointed to enquire into the question of corruption and maladministration which had prevailed in the Development Department.

Mr. R. D. Bell, Secretary to Government, B. D. D., trying to explain the position, admitted that he did not minimise the gravity of certain findings of the Magistrate. Mr. Bell held that it was a fact that no permanent servant of the Government was guilty of any corrupt practices.

Criticising Mr. Nariman's attitude in the matter, the speaker complained that Mr. Nariman was hampering the work of the Government officers.

The Hon. Member was quite inaudible for the most part of his speech.

A VICIOUS PRINCIPLE.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulattram (Eastern Sind) said he was surprised at the distinction which the Secretary had drawn between the permanent officers of the Government and the temporary officers. Was it suggested, he asked, that Government were not concerned with the conduct of their temporary servants? If it was so suggested, he would only say that Government were laying down a very vicious principle. Unless there was an independent Committee to enquire into the alleged corrupt practices, he, at any rate, did not think that public opinion would ever be satisfied.

ALL IS NOT WELL WITH B. D. D.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Mill-owners' Association), in a balanced speech, agreed to the proposal of the appointment of an independent Committee to inquire into the matter. He was, he said, a member of the old Advisory Committee of the Development Department, but he was not ashamed to admit that in most cases he relied upon the information supplied by Government. It was necessary, he went on to say, for those who were anxious to co-operate with Government to sound a note of warning and demand of the Government to lay all their cards on the table. Government should be well advised to accept the suggestion regarding the appointment of a Committee. A note had to be taken of the fact, the speaker contended, that every one taking interest in the Development Department could not help coming to the conclusion that all was not well in the Development Department.

GOVERNMENT'S DISREGARD.

In a speech of telling effect, Mr. Lalji Narani (Indian Merchants' Chamber) supported the censure motion. At the outset, the speaker proceeded to reply to several arguments advanced by the Secretary in his speech. Without any hesitation he would accuse the present Department of withholding all the information from the Public Accounts Committee. In that Committee, he informed the House, all attempts were made by the General Member not to allow any information to reach the non-official members of that Committee. He had explained his view in the Public Accounts Committee and warned the Government that they should immediately call Mr. Harvey back.

It surpassed the speaker's imagination why Government were not bringing Mr. Harvey before the Committee. He had forewarned the Government that Mr. Harvey would go away as soon as the case was over, but his warnings unfortunately went unheeded. Continuing Mr. Lalji Narani challenged the General Member to say that the statements that he (speaker) had made were in any way incorrect.

Coming to the vote of censure, Mr. Lalji Narani unreservedly opined that Government richly deserved the vote of censure. The General Member, he contended, had disregarded all solemn warnings given on the floor of the House.

TRIBUTE TO MR. NARIMAN.

Proceeding, Mr. Lalji Narani remarked that the General Member had behaved in a way that called for explanation. He had enabled the officers of the department to do things without his knowledge. The speaker then paid a fitting tribute to Mr. K. F. Nariman for the ability and thoroughness with which he had conducted the case that was brought against him. No member of the House, he frankly admitted, would have ever stood the ordeal which Mr. Nariman had stood. He was sorry, the speaker concluded, to note that there was no effort on the part of the Government to bring the offenders to book. Mr. Lalji once more asked the Government to accept the suggestion of the appointment of a Committee.

The censure motion was further supported by Rao Sahab Dadubhai P. Desai.

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) gave the House to understand at the very outset that he was not opposed to the proposal regarding the appointment of a Committee. Proceeding further, the speaker said he had to acknowledge that the Development Department had committed very costly mistakes. Dealing with the Harvey-Nariman case, he opined that the disclosures that had come out in the judgment, were only moderate disclosures. In his opinion, he went on to say, no case was made out for passing the cut which was before the House.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Safara) agreed to the proposal of the appointment of an independent Committee of Enquiry.

Mr. B. T. Desai (Bombay-South) in supporting the motion, asked the House to be careful about the personnel of that Committee.

RESENTMENT JUSTIFIED.

Mr. P. J. Murzban (Bombay-South), was of opinion that all the resentment expressed in the House regarding the activities of the B.D.D. was perfectly justified. Every body knew, he went on to say, that there was corruption in every department. (Hear, hear.)

In a vigorous Hindi speech, Mir Mohamad Baluch, supported the censure motion.

MR. SWAMI NARAYAN'S ASSURANCES.

Replying to the debate, Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan concurred with the Honourable Member for Sukkur in the latter's proposal regarding the appointment of an independent Committee to investigate into the activities of the Development Department. He assured the General Member that in case the latter agreed to the appointment of a Committee of that description, he would be disposed to withdraw his censure motion.

GENERAL MEMBER'S REPLY.

When the House re-assembled after tea recess, the Hon. the General Member rose to make his reply to the stormy debate which had taken place on the floor of the House. In a subdued tone he began: "It will not be possible for me to reply to every point raised by honourable members of this House. I shall only touch upon the salient features of debate and try to explain my position. The honourable member Mr. Swaminarayan has made a statement that no money has yet been realized from Block 8 of the Back Bay Reclamation scheme. That statement, I should like to tell the honourable member, is far from being true. The land worth Rs. 20 lakhs has been already handed over to the Military Government. We expected to hand over the whole of Block 8 by the end of this month, but unfortunately the things are not going as well as we expected. Our engineers are encountering difficulties which are unexpected."

"Good many speakers have alluded to the Harvey-Nariman case during the course of this debate. The most important fact that I have got to state is what action the Government took when rumours first came to their ears that there was corruption in the Development Department."

The Hon. the General Member then related the history of what Government heard about the working of the Development Department and what action they took in that direction. He quoted extensively from his own speech in the Council with regard to the matter.

OFFER TO MR. NARIMAN.

Proceeding he said: "On the 19th April, 1925, Government wrote a letter to Mr. Nariman and made him an offer that he would be given all the facilities which a Government officer gets, in his work regarding the enquiry into the activities of the Department. That offer was made to Mr. Nariman in all sincerity. It was made with the object of enabling the

Government to find officers who were alleged to have been guilty of corrupt practices. I very much regret to say that Mr. Nariman did not take that offer. He refused it on three grounds, viz., (1) that Government refused to appoint a Committee which he had suggested; (2) he had no confidence in any officer of the Government; and (3) he was insulted when we offered him the same privileges which we allow to the officers of the Government. In the meantime we could not proceed with the investigation unless we had more facts to guide us."

Continuing the General Member said that the only member who had supplied him with information was Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji who had informed him that Mr. Balkishandas Sheth had been convicted of forgery. He had given several instances in which he suspected that the contractors were giving illegal gratification to the officers of the Department. He had also stated that this Balkishandas often gave presents to the officers. The General Member pleaded that the only action he could take on the strength of that information was to warn the officers against receiving any presents.

The General Member then referred to Mr. Nariman's evidence before the Mears Committee. The speaker submitted that Government were not in the wrong in asking Mr. Nariman to come to the Court of Law and prove his allegations there.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Government, the General Member stated, were absolutely in agreement with every honourable member that the culprits who had taken bribes must be brought to book. Government were prepared to say that they were ready to take such action as was calculated to make those culprits an example for other Government departments. Amidst applause from non-official members, the General Member stated that he was prepared to accept the assistance of a non-official and independent Committee such as was proposed by the honourable members. He then proposed the following members for that Committee:—

Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Lalji Narani, Husseinbhai A. Lalji, K. M. Munshi and Moulvi Rafuddin Ahmed.

The Hon. the General Member trusted that on this occasion at least Mr. Nariman would not refuse to co-operate with the Government and give them the information he had.

Speaking generally about the Committee, he observed that these were the members who had taken keen interest in the Development Department. The Committee, he continued, would advise the Government as to what steps they should take in regard to the disclosures made by the Harvey-Nariman case or any other things which the Committee would suggest.

The General Member's proposal was enthusiastically received by the whole House. Mr. Swaminarayan, the mover of the cut motion, got up and said he wanted to withdraw his motion in view of the assurance given by the Hon. the General Member.

The motion was finally withdrawn with the permission of the House.

The total demand for Rs. 46,05,000, for the Bombay Development Department, after deduction of one item was then put to vote and declared carried.

PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY.

At the flag end of the debate, a token cut was moved by Mr. H. B. Shivadasani (Surat) with a view to discuss the policy of the Government in respect of grants made to the Municipalities for the improvement of Public Health. Every member wanted more money for his own Municipality. The motion was under discussion when the House rose for the day.

To-day the Council meets at 12 noon and rises at 4 p.m. to make it convenient for the members to attend the garden party at the Government House.

CENSURE MOTION AGAINST DR. SUBBAROYAN

PRESIDENT GIVES PERMISSION.

MADRAS, Feb. 29.

The "No-confidence" motion against Dr. Subbarayan, the Chief Minister, will come up day after tomorrow in the Council.

The resolution is simply worded and runs: "This Council has no confidence in Dr. Subbarayan, Minister for education and local self-government, because, contrary to the vote of the House, he has been co-operating with the Commission."

The President allowed it.—Free Press.

VISITS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

MADRAS, Feb. 29.

The members of the Statutory Commission had a busy day to-day visiting a number of educational institutions in the city. Viscount Burnham and Colonel Lane, Fox visited the Ramakrishna Students, Home, Mysore and the Industrial School, and were shown round by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer. They made kind enquiries of the students and expressed their satisfaction at the care and attention bestowed on the students by the authorities. They afterwards motored to the Presidency College and thence to the Aquarium and Queen Mary's College for women and afterwards received the representatives of the depressed classes. They attended in the

APPREHENSIONS OF UGANDA INDIANS

MEMORANDUM AGAINST FEDERATION MOVE

PROTEST AGAINST KENYA WHITES' POLICY

The Central Council of the Indian Associations in Uganda states in the course of a statement submitted by it to the Hilton Young Commission:—

The Asiatic population of Uganda, which is almost entirely Indian now number over 11,000 souls as compared with 1752 Europeans and a considerable proportion of them have settled permanently in the country. The cotton trade of Uganda is largely in Indian hands. According to the latest figures out of 189 ginneries no less than 135 are owned by them and during 1926 no less than 42 per cent of the total quantity of cotton exported from Uganda was consigned to India. Most of the retail trade is carried on by Indians who by their enterprise in opening shops in the remotest villages even beyond the limits of the administered area have created new markets and have acted as the pioneers of civilization among a native population that has only recently emerged from its primitive state. The sugar industry is almost entirely Indian and the only sugar factory in Uganda has an Indian proprietor and is under Indian management. Sir Hosketh Bell, as Governor in 1909, recommended that Indians of agricultural stock should be settled on the land and though no active steps were taken to give effect to this proposal, it indicates the friendly spirit with which the Government of the Protectorate have always regarded Indian immigration. The Uganda Development Commission of 1920 bore witness to the energy and enterprise of Indian traders and recommended their encouragement as agriculturists, mechanics, medical practitioners, etc. Indians have also played a considerable part in fields other than commercial, Indian soldiers have on more than one occasion been employed in this country.

AGAINST FEDERATION.

The Indians of Uganda wish to make it clear that they are opposed to any development in the nature of a Federal Government or a Federal Council. Hitherto no demand for Political federation has been made by any of the various communities—official or non-official—resident in Uganda. The Ormsby-Gore Commission which reported as recently as April, 1925, found little, if any, support in East Africa for the idea of immediate federation and in some quarters definite hostility. For instance the King and Native Government of Buganda were opposed to it: so were all shades of opinion in Zanzibar as well as various Indian associations in the three northern territories. The Commission came definitely to the conclusion that any attempt at federation would be premature.

A High Commissioner with a Federal Council, a permanent Secretariat and administrative or advisory officers must necessarily entail considerable expenditure and absorb funds which are required for other urgent purposes such as education. If the subjects entrusted to the Federal Government are few in number its functions and responsibilities will not be commensurate with the expense involved. If on the other hand, a large number of matters are handed over to the Federal Government, it is probable that there will be a tendency to excessive centralization and to interference in purely local affairs. There are other objections to political federation. The problems and conditions of Uganda are not identical with those of the adjacent territories.

The Natives of Uganda and in particular the Bugandas are an intelligent people who have shown rapid progress in the assimilation of western education and western ideas. There are large Native Protectorates resting on agreements with the paramount power and with considerable authority vested in the hands of their Chiefs. In Buganda in addition to the Kabaka there is a Legislative Council (Lukiko) composed entirely of Natives. No such protectorate or council exists at present either in Kenya or in Tanganyika. The Native policy in general is also different.

The land policy, for instance, obtaining in Kenya would be wholly out of place in Uganda. The Kabaka has protested once more against the inclusion of his country in any scheme of federation on the ground that it must affect the special status of his kingdom and has recently received an assurance on the subject from the Secretary of State. From the Native point of view therefore it is clear that the objections to federation are important and indeed formidable. Last but not the least is the danger a very real one that Union with Kenya with its recent record of anti-Indian feeling, its racial disabilities and distinctions and the demands there, in influential circles for an unofficial European majority will sooner or later influence the Federal Government and will result in the diffusion of the Kenya atmosphere and the Kenya policy.

CLOSER UNION.

While opposed to a Federal Government, the Indian community accept the necessity for a closer union or co-ordination in certain branches of administration between the territories of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika and of Zanzibar if that Protectorate so desire and they are ready to co-operate in any practical proposals to secure this end. As explained, however, below, they consider that closer union can be obtained by methods other than the creation of a Federal Government. Some degree of co-ordination already exists in the form of the Governors' conference and administrative conferences, as well as a Railway Council on which both Kenya and Uganda are represented and a Union of Customs and Posts and Telegraphs between these countries. The East African Medical Service, as stated by the Ormsby-Gore Commission, has been constituted on a basis which ensures similar pay, grading and conditions of service for medical officers throughout the territories and provides a common roster for promotion.

The Governor's conference, which has a permanent secretariat and a travelling secretary has so far met only on one occasion and according to a resolution passed by its members has proved of great value. There has also been a conference of law officers and a technical conference. Neither the Governors' conference nor the administrative conferences have received a sufficiently long trial and it is the view of the Indian community that they should be continued and developed.

Legislative Council: The third term of reference to the commission now being sent out by the Secretary of State contains the following sentences:—

"To make recommendations in regard to possible changes in the powers and composition of the various Legislative Councils of the several territories."

The Legislative Council of Uganda is at present composed of six officials in addition to the Governor and three nominated non-officials of whom one is an Indian. There has been no public demand up to the present on behalf of any community in the Protectorate for the removal of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Uganda. Moreover, as they have said, Indians are opposed to the establishment of a Federal Government. In these circumstances and in view of the fact that there is at present no direct representation of Natives on the existing Legislative Council the Indian community are of opinion that it is desirable that the official majority should continue.

As regards the Indian community do not wish to shirk the responsibility for a trusteeship for the Natives and recognise that they are intimately concerned with the welfare and progress of the African races. But they feel that the policy which the Colonial Government has been following is in the best interests of the Native, and that any change is to be deprecated which would have the effect of dividing or diminishing the sole and undivided responsibility of the Imperial Government.

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Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, who will also speak on thrift, self-help and co-operation from a co-operative society.

"MUNICIPAL KAMGAR"-WORKERS' NEW PAPER

One more Workers' paper will shortly be out in Bombay written and published in Marathi which will agitate the cause of the Municipal Employees of Bombay. Mr. Jhalavala appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday last to declare for the New Paper called "The Municipal Kamgar." This will be the sixth Labour Paper in Bombay advocating the rights of the workers.

PUBLIC MEETING OF PARSIS

Under the auspices of the Parsee Federal Council a public meeting of the Parsees will be held at the Cowaji Jehangir Hall on Saturday (the 3rd inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when addresses will be delivered by leading co-operators on the benefits of the co-operative movement in general and the benefits of the Zoroastrian Co-operative Bank in particular.

Magic lantern slides will be shown by

MORE MONEY FOR MILITARY MOLOCH.

(Continued from page 7.)

Rs. 88/4; 1924 Rs. 96/10; 1935 Rs. 97/15; 1926 Rs. 100/12; 1927 Rs. 107/5; 1928 Rs. 106/10.

3 1/2 per cent. Indian Government rupee loan, 1923 Rs. 57/0; 1924 Rs. 66/0; 1925 Rs. 66/9; 1926 Rs. 70/8; 1927 Rs. 77/7; 1928 Rs. 75/15.

The following further figures compare the prices of India stock and other stock in London on certain dates. They show even more clearly than they did last year that the credit of the Government of India now stands considerably higher in the London market in relation to the British Government and other gilt-edged borrowers than it did in 1914.

30th April 1914:—

India 3 per cent. loan 75 1/4
India 3 1/2 per cent. loan 88 1/4
Local loans 3 per cent. stock 87
London County Council:—
3 1/2 per cent. stock 97
3 per cent. stock 81

30th April 1923:—

India 3 per cent. loan 60 1/4
India 3 1/2 per cent. loan 70 1/4
Local loans 3 per cent. stock 69 1/8
London County Council:—
3 1/2 per cent. stock 79 7/8
3 per cent. stock 68 1/2

1st February 1926:—

India 3 per cent. loan 58
India 3 1/2 per cent. loan 68
Local loans 3 per cent. stock 64 1/4
London County Council:—
3 1/2 per cent. stock 73
3 per cent. stock 63

1st February 1927:—

India 3 per cent. loan 59 3/8
India 3 1/2 per cent. loan 70 3/8
Local loans 3 per cent. stock 63 7/8
London County Council:—
3 1/2 per cent. stock 74 1/2
3 per cent. stock 64

31st December 1927:—

India 3 per cent. loan 62 3/4
India 3 1/2 per cent. loan 72 3/4
Local loans 3 per cent. stock 65
London County Council:—
3 1/2 per cent. stock 73 1/8
3 per cent. stock 63 3/4

The improvement of India's credit in London was strikingly demonstrated by the success of the recent sterling loan.

Last year I commented on the fact that the disparity between the prices of India 3 1/2 per cent. rupee stock and India 3 1/2 per cent. sterling stock was leading to very considerable transfers of money from India to London in order to take advantage of the higher yield of the sterling stock. This process has been continuing to a not inconsiderable extent, though checked by the final stabilisation of the rupee on a gold basis. It is significant that the disparity is much less now than it was last year. Nevertheless, the necessity for an external loan was partly due to the effects of this transfer of capital away from India, and if public and private transactions be taken together, I have little doubt that in spite of the issue of a sterling loan of £7-1/2 million in 1927-28, the net amount of India's external indebtedness has been considerably decreased and not increased in the course of the last year. It will be seen from the figures which I am about to give of the Government of India's total debt, that the increase during the year in our external indebtedness as a Government, is considerably less than the amount of the sterling loan and that the sterling debt is only £3-1/3 million more than it was three years ago. During 1927-28 our total indebtedness has

"DISAPPOINTING BUDGET"

NO PROVISION FOR NATION-BUILDING DEPARTMENTS.

SWARAJISTS ABSENT FROM BENGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

The Bengal Council met to-day with a thin attendance both in the house and galleries. Swarajist benches were empty. Proceedings began with general discussion of budget.

Moulvi Abdulkarim characterised the budget as most disappointing containing as it does no provision for nation-building departments. He regretted that the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee had not been given effect to, and Divisional Commissioners who served as mere post-offices between District Officers and Government, had not been abolished and tons of money were spent on building of police buildings while villages are prey to disease and starvation. The Council is

increased by 16 crores, while our dead-weight debt has decreased by 22 crores.

DEBT STATISTICS.

The following statement gives the usual figures regarding India's debt, external and internal, productive and unproductive, from 1923 onwards:—

INDIA'S INDEBTEDNESS.

Statement showing the Debt of India, outstanding at the close of each financial year.

	31st March, 1923.	31st March, 1925.	31st March, 1927.	31st March, 1928.
(In crores of rupees.)				
In India:				
Loans	339.83	370.38	374.44	372.30
Treasury Bills in the hands of the public	21.59			9.00
Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve	49.65	49.65	41.47	31.94
Other Obligations—				
Post Office Savings Banks	23.20	25.64	22.51	31.99
Cash Certificates	3.13	13.12	26.68	30.86
Provident Funds, etc.	36.17	42.39	51.02	56.09
Total Loans, etc.	411.07	420.03	415.91	413.24
Total Other Obligations	62.50	81.15	107.21	118.94
Total in India	473.57	501.18	523.12	532.18

(In millions of £.)				
In England:				
Loans	222.92	263.39	265.09	272.32
War Contribution	19.71	18.81	17.81	17.27
Capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable railway annuities	61.31	58.84	56.19	54.70
Provident Funds, etc.	.04	.16	.27	.19
Total in England	303.98	341.20	339.36	344.57
Equivalent at 1s. 6d. to the Rupee	405.31	454.93	452.48	459.43
Total Debt	878.88	956.11	975.60	991.61
Productive for Central Government	536.65	600.05	654.62	686.54
Productive for Provinces	87.49	106.43	120.17	126.34
Total Productive	624.14	706.48	774.79	812.88
Unproductive	254.74	249.63	200.81	178.73
Total	878.88	956.11	975.60	991.61

In the five years since the 31st March, 1923, when the era of deficits came to an end, the aggregate debt has increased by 1.13 crores, the productive debt has increased by as much as 1.89 crores, and the unproductive portion has been reduced by 76 crores. By the end of 1928-29 we hope to have just about liquidated the debt due to the five years of revenue deficits from 1918-19 to 1922-23, and if the recent rate of progress is continued, our unproductive debt should vanish altogether in about twelve years' time.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1928-29.

REVENUE.

I now turn to the budget estimates for next year, 1928-29. Net customs revenue at 50.18 crores is expected to bring in 1.55 lakhs more than the revised estimate of the current year. Sugar, allowing for the effect of the establishment of the land customs line at Viramgam, should bring in about 40 lakhs more; motor cars and cycles which, in point of revenue though not in point of numbers, proved somewhat disappointing after last year's reduction of duty, should bring in about 26 lakhs more; cotton piece-goods have been disappointing in the current year, but should show an improvement in 1928-29 which I put at 30 lakhs. On the other hand, I have had to allow for the full effect of the loss of revenue resulting from the abolition of the import duty on mill stores and machinery which was only partially felt in the current year. This in itself means a further loss of 40 lakhs.

PROSPEROUS JUTE TRADE.

I have assumed that next year's receipts under the head of Taxes on Income will fully reflect the prosperity which the jute trade is enjoying in the current year, as is evidenced by the revised estimate of the export duty on jute; also that we shall obtain a full year's revenue under the altered method of assessment of tea companies. Allowing for these two factors, we are, I think, justified in taking the net total for next year at 17 crores which is 1.35 lakhs more than the revised estimate for the current year, but only 5 lakhs more than the original budget.

7 CRORES FROM SALT.

Under the head Salt I have repeated the current year's budget figure of 7 crores. This is 25 lakhs more than the revised estimate which, as I have said, does not represent the full duty upon the actual issues of 1927-28.

The result of our policy of gradual reduction and eventual extinction of opium exports is to reduce gross opium revenue by 32 lakhs next year, but there will be a saving of 7 lakhs in expenditure on

that the net sacrifice under this head will be 25 lakhs.

The contribution from Railways to general revenues for next year will, under the convention, be based on the results of the working of the year 1926-27, and yield only 5.23 crores. This will be reinforced by the addition of 25 lakhs representing one-third of the surplus over 3 crores assumed in the railway budget. Even so, we shall be getting 88 lakhs less than is anticipated in the revised estimates for 1927-28.

I have allowed for the reduction of

EXPENDITURE.

THE MILITARY MOLOCH.

The following table exhibits the figures of net military expenditure for each year since 1921-22:—

31st March, 1923. (of rupees.)	31st March, 1925.	31st March, 1927.	31st March, 1928.
339.83	370.38	374.44	372.30
21.59			9.00
49.65	49.65	41.47	31.94
23.20	25.64	22.51	31.99
3.13	13.12	26.68	30.86
36.17	42.39	51.02	56.09
411.07	420.03	415.91	413.24
62.50	81.15	107.21	118.94
473.57	501.18	523.12	532.18

10-1/2 lakhs in the subsidy due from Mysore, which was recently sanctioned. For the moment, I assume that we shall be receiving from the Provinces the entire amount of the contributions which have not been finally extinguished, namely, 2.58 lakhs, inclusive of 54 lakhs from Bengal.

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MISS MILLER'S CONVERSION

DAY NOT YET FIXED

SHANKARACHARYA
EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

NASIK, Feb. 29. Interviewed by a special correspondent of the Associated Press regarding the conversion of Miss Miller to Hinduism and its religious aspect, Shri. Shankaracharya of Kavir Peeth (Dr. Kartakoti) said: "In the first place I want to make my position perfectly clear, that the press report that I had made the first offer for converting Miss Miller is not correct. Neither was any initiative taken by me nor any 'offer' as such, was ever made by me. After many offers of conversion of Miss Miller had appeared in the newspapers, a gentleman came to me from Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao asking my views on the question of conversion to Hinduism. I gave my opinion to the effect that Miss Miller could be admitted into Hinduism and sanction could be accorded to it according to the Sastras. A few days back I received a letter from Miss Nancy Miller from Bangalore, requesting me to admit her to Hinduism, and I have replied, agreeing to help her. Miss Miller's letter and my reply thereto will be published shortly."

Continuing, His Holiness said: "It is a very big religious problem which has assumed international importance and it has got to be solved to the satisfaction of all according to Shastric injunctions. When once the principle of admission of foreigners to the Hindu fold is admitted and advocated, it will be hypocrisy to deny the application of that principle to Miss Miller under the guise of one excuse or another. There should be no reason to doubt the motive of Miss Miller who though herself possessed of riches, is ready to marry the Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao with full knowledge of everything about him. Moreover it is no concern of the Peetha (religious institution) to look into extraneous circumstances. I must say that Miss Miller has by her conduct given a crushing reply to Miss Mayo's book, 'Mother India'. I devoutly hope that she will live up to the high principles of Hindu religion which she is going to adopt, and by her noble conduct, break all the opposition ranged against her."

In conclusion, His Holiness solemnly said: "It is no God and it is no religion which shuts its doors against a supplicant, whoever the person and whatever the faith." The date of the conversion ceremony has not yet been definitely settled.—A. P.

SIR TUKOJI RAO'S PROGRAMME.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

Mr. Rashid, Private Secretary to Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar of Indore, in an interview to a representative of the Associated Press,

MORE MONEY FOR MILITARY MOLOCH.

(Continued from page 9)

and of my friend and successor, Sir George Schuster whose acceptance of the post is a matter of great personal satisfaction to me, to find no outside claimant to the recurring surpluses which I hope it will be their good fortune to enjoy in the coming years, and they will be free to turn their minds on the one hand to new directions in which money can be usefully laid out for India's advancement, and on the other hand to the readjustment of the burden of taxation and to those reductions of taxation, so welcome to tax-gatherer and tax-payer alike, which apart from some minor cases and with the one big exception of the Cotton Excise Duty, have been beyond our reach in my term of office. I cannot more fittingly close my statement than with the prayer that no storm from without or from within may descend upon India to disturb the bright prospects of financial well-being to which she seems to-day to be justified in looking forward.

"Statement comparing the actual Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government Imperial Revenue and Expenditure before the Reforms) with the Revised Estimates for each year from 1917-18 to 1924-25."

(See paragraph 2 of the speech.)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Revised Estimate		Actuals	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1917-18	1,14,84.45	1,36,27.74	1,18,70.63	1,65,37.52
1918-19	1,27,34.65	1,34,79.88	1,36,13.72	1,52,38.46
1919-20	1,44,07.56	1,59,18.67	1,31,13.08	1,60,79.37
1920-21	1,35,10.35	1,48,08.61	1,36,08.28	1,61,64.17
1921-22	1,13,15.32	1,41,94.52	1,15,21.50	1,42,86.59
1922-23	1,20,70.17	1,37,95.52	1,21,41.20	1,36,43.05
1923-24	1,31,08.04	1,39,89.97	1,33,16.63	1,33,77.63
1924-25	1,34,82.26	1,30,82.68	1,38,08.92	1,32,35.66
1925-26	1,31,35.25	1,30,04.87	1,30,38.28	1,30,01.80
1926-27	1,29,87.48	1,27,15.44	1,31,70.00	1,28,74.37

* Estimated transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund. † Actually transferred to the Fund

NOTHING SENSATIONAL.

A COMMONPLACE BUDGET.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.

In introducing the budget of the Government of India in the Council of State Mr. Burdon, in his speech in the Council of State, summed up Sir Basil Blackett's

PRIVY PURSE OF PRINCES.

CHAMBER'S RESOLUTION.

20 LAKHS FEE TO SIR
LESLIE SCOTT?

The Special Correspondent of "Hindustan Times" writes:—

The Chamber of Princes concluded its sittings on Saturday. During Friday and Saturday the two important questions indicated in the Viceroy's speech regarding reforms in State administrations were discussed. The Chamber of Princes unanimously adopted both the resolutions. According to the first resolution the Princes agreed to adopt all necessary means, for making the higher Judiciary independent of the Executive, and according to the second, the Princes agreed to fix their personal budget in definite proportion to the revenue of the State. It was not however stated as to what this proportion should be, although it was hinted in the speeches of some of the Maharajas that 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. was a fair and just amount. It is expected that Sir Leslie Scott will soon be coming to India and will place his services entirely at the disposal of the princes. The total money that Sir Leslie Scott will get is estimated at 20 lakhs, this being one of the largest fees received by any lawyer in the world.

emphasised that no secrecy was being maintained in connection with the movements of Sir Tukoji Rao and Miss Miller. Sir Tukoji Rao who was well ill Ceylon, was much better now. Sir Tukoji Rao was expected to stay here till March 5th when he would proceed to Indore straight, and Miss Miller would go to Nasik for the conversion ceremony. The marriage was expected to take place sometime in March as present arrangements stood.

It is understood that Miss Miller is aged about 21 and loves music. She also plays tennis. Miss Miller comes from Washington State, U.S.A. and she used to live in Seattle. No secrecy is being maintained regarding the movements of Miss Miller and Sir Tukoji Rao, and Mr. Rashid said that they went out on motor drives twice yesterday. Miss Miller passes her time now in reading books on Hinduism.

On being asked the purpose of their coming to Calcutta Mr. Rashid said that lately Miss Miller had been having some trouble in her appendix and her eyes. She wanted to consult physicians in regard to the trouble and if she felt better shortly she would proceed to Nasik accompanied by her grandmother, where the conversion ceremony would be performed. The Maharaja was not expected to accompany her there.

Concluding Mr. Rashid further said that much misrepresentation had been made and sensation created in connection with the marriage and the movements of the Maharaja by newspapers the reason for which was not clear to him.

stewardship of Indian finances, and said:—

"There is nothing sensational in the budget for 1928-29. It does not involve any new taxation or propound any further reduction of existing taxation. It may, taken by itself, be described as a commonplace budget, but if we did not proceed further than this in our analysis we should still submit have cause for congratulation. For a budget such as that which has been presented to-day may fairly be taken to reflect stability and stability in the financial sphere is no small advantage. On the other hand I think the Council will agree that for a proper appreciation of the matter the next year's budget must be related to the cycle of six budgets framed by the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett and should be viewed as the final phase, final, so far as he is concerned, of an ordered financial policy which has brought great benefits to India. The results of this cycle are:—reduction of avoidable public expenditure, reduced taxation, a reduction in the burden of the dead-weight debt, encouragement to industrial enterprise in India, stabilisation of the exchange, emancipation of railway finance, one product of which we have seen this month in the shape of reduced railway fares and railway freights, and lastly, the remission of provincial contributions, giving through the agency of the provincial Governments increased scope for expenditure on the nation-building services. I

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with such an éclat that it was rightly called by
the local papers

AN HISTORICAL EVENT

Of Lahore and it was suggested by the public to commemorate that memorable day by an anniversary every year. Last year its 1st anniversary, was celebrated and prizes of Rs. 500 were given away for health competitions by Hon. Jai Lal, Judge, High Court and a special reduction in the Prices of Amritdhara and other medicines was allowed for the general public. The next 12th of March being the 2nd year of the Jubilee day there will be the

USUAL REDUCTION

in the prices i.e., Amritdhara on 2 1/2 price and all other medicines and books on 1/2 price to those whose letters bear the stamp of 12 March of any Post Office of the world. Therefore be prepared, send for the catalogues if you have none already.

Select what you require and note to post that letter on the 12th of March. Amritdhara's phials of Rs. 2/8, Re. 1/4, & as. 8/, will be given for Rs. 1/4, Rs. -/15/ and as. 6/- respectively.

Note that money can also be deposited if the M. O. is sent on 12 March. The same concession in the prices will be given until the deposited money is consumed, no matter when the orders are sent.

Those who want a full diagnosis of their case should write for the Diagnosis Form.

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dazzling whiteness. They gleam
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teeth come simply from a film
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did not successfully remove.
That's why brushing failed you.

Run your tongue across your
teeth and you can feel that film
now—a sort of slippery coating.
Beneath it are the white teeth
you envy.

It keeps your smile unat-



tractive because it absorbs dis-
colorations from food, smok-
ing, etc. It invites tooth de-
cay, gum troubles and pyor-
rhea because it breeds bacteria.

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SECOND LADY M. L. C. IN INDIA

VACANCY CAUSED BY HUS- BAND'S RESIGNATION

U. P. GOVERNOR'S NOMINATION

LUCKNOW, Feb. 28.
Mr. E. Ahmad Shah, a nominated mem-
ber, representing the Indian Christian
community in the United Provinces has
resigned his membership as he is leav-
ing India for Europe. His Excellency,
the Governor of the United Provinces
has, it is understood, nominated Mrs.
Ahmad Shah to the vacancy created by
her husband's resignation.
Mrs. Ahmad Shah will be the first
lady in the United Provinces and sec-
ond in the whole of India to have the
privilege of being a member of a Legis-
lative Council.—A.P.

GOVT. DEFEAT IN U. P. COUNCIL

SUPPLY OF PUBLICATION TO MEMBERS

LUCKNOW, Feb. 28.
In the United Provinces Legislative
Council to-day, a token cut of rupee
one in respect of item concerning Gov-
ernment Printing Press was adopted as
a protest against Government's refusal
to comply with the request of
the House Committee of the Council
that the various manuals, civil lists, and
in short all Government publications
should be supplied free of cost and
postage to every member of the Coun-
cil.

All the other reduction motions were
rejected without a division.

The Council was adjourned until 3rd
March on which day the Budget for
the financial year 1928/29 will be pre-
sented.—A.P.

DIBHI CANAL OPENED BY VICEROY

VISIT TO PLACES OF ANTIQUITY

TALSHAHAI, Feb. 28.
After breakfast this morning, H.E. the
Viceroy and Lady Irwin accompanied
by the Maharaja and Mr. Reynolds start-
ed off for His Excellency to open the
sluice gates of the Dibhi Canal. First,
outside Dholpur, a halt was made for
their Excellencies to visit the famous
Mackund pilgrimage centre which con-
sists of a big tank surrounded by sev-
eral picturesque temples. Some of the
buildings are supposed to date from the
time of Krishna, and here the Viceroy
saw a group of students with their
Pundits who sang Sanskrit songs in hon-
our of His Excellency.

The Maharaja requesting the Viceroy
to open the Dibhi Canal sluice gates,
His Excellency declared them open.

It is understood the new canal will be
named after the Maharaja's little daugh-
ter.

A start was then made for Talshahai
where beautiful palaces on a lake con-
structed by the Emperor Shah Jahan for
shikar purposes are picturesquely situat-
ed.—A.P.

EIGHTY VILLAGES FLOODED

THOUSANDS OF CHINESE RENDERED HOMELESS

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Peking.—The Yellow river has broken
her banks near her mouth at Lingsingien.
Eighty villages have been flooded. It is es-
timated that 20,000 Chinese have been ren-
dered homeless.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES TO WELCOME

AFGHAN ROYALTY ON ARRIVAL AT DOVER

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Rugby.—On the arrival at Dover on March
13 for their State visit to England the
King and Queen of Afghanistan will be
welcomed by the Prince of Wales on be-
half of the King and Queen. The Prince
will escort the Royal visitors to London
where they will be met by their host and
hostess with whom they will drive to Buck-
ingham Palace.

BANQUET AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

A banquet will be given in the evening
and the Prince of Wales, the Duke
and Duchess of York and other members of
the Royal family will attend. The Duke
and Duchess of York will also be present
at a luncheon to be given in honour of
the King and Queen of Afghanistan at
Guildhall on March 14.—B. O. W.

BRITISH LEGION

LORD JELlicoe ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The Earl of Jellicoe has accepted the
presidency of the British Legion as
the branches have voted the approval of
the Executive Council's offer by an over-
whelming majority.—Reuter.

VIRAMGAM CUSTOMS CORDON

COLLECTOR HEARS COM- PLAINTS

LINE BETWEEN BRITISH TALUKAS

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 29.
Mr. Lake, Assistant Collector of salt
and Customs, Viramgam, accompanied by
Mr. Amratlal Sheth, M.L.C., and Mr.
Anandabhai Patel, Secretary, Dholka
Taluka Farmers Association, toured over
the customs cordon in Dholka Taluka, and
heard the complaints of villagers. He pro-
mised to divert the customs line which now
lies between the two British talukas of
Dholpur and Dhandhuka, and to keep the
customs gates, were they are now closed
from sunset to sunrise, to be open from
4 a.m. to 10 p.m. He also promised to
increase the number of gates. He asked the
villagers to report to him cases of harass-
ment by the Customs Police, if any.—A.P.

COMMISSION MEMBERS VISIT PRESIDENCY COLLEGE

STUDENTS GIVE COLD RECEPTION

MADRAS, Feb. 29.
Viscount Burnham and Col. Lane Fox,
Members of the Simon Commission visited
the Presidency College to-day. They were
received at the entrance by the Principal
Mr. Fyson and Mr. M. V. Smith. They
had an interview with the Principal and
left the College, at 11-30. The path from
the entrance to the Principal's room was
paved with handbills on which was printed
"Simon go back." They did not visit the
classes. Some of the students were seen
wearing Gandhi caps. They then visited
Queen Mary's College.—Free Press.

RIGHT OF INDIANS TO BE IN S. AFRICA

DEPENDENT ON GOOD-WILL OF "NATIVES"—SAYS DR. TAGORE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.
Dr. Rohindranath Tagore in a statement
to the Press criticises the conduct of Mr.
Habib Metan, an Indian residing in South
Africa, who in an open letter states that
the attending of Fort Hare Native College
by any Indian would bring him down.

Dr. Rohindranath says:—
"I have read the letter of Mr. Metan,
dated November 19th last addressed to the
Agent-General protesting against any In-
dian being invited to attend the Fort Hare
Native College for University education.
In this letter he states that 'It
is humiliating to Indian sentiment and to
Indian national honour and civilisation to
think that our Agent-General is trying to
bring us down to such a low level'. Such a
colour prejudice from an Indian who has
himself suffered from the racial prejudice
of the Europeans is to me revolting to the
extreme. It is neither in accord with the
Indian sentiment nor with the Indian
national honour and civilisation. Our
only right to be in South Africa at all is
that the native Africans to whom the soil
belongs wish us to be there; and to in-
sult them publicly, as Mr.
Habib Metan has done in this open letter,
—both by words I have quoted and by others
equally contemptuous—is an act which
needs immediate repudiation from all right
minded men.—A. P.

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN STATES

AHMEDABAD BOARD EXPRESSES HORROR

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 29.
The representative board of the Textile
Labour Association, Ahmedabad, passed a
resolution this evening expressing its hor-
ror and indignation at the excessively long
hours of work and employment of children
of extremely tender age in Baroda, Gwa-
lor, and some other Indian States and
authorising its Secretary to take suitable
steps to secure application of British In-
dian standards in those places.—A. P.

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and date of birth or note the time of
writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotali, Sub-Engineer,
P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathi-
war) Una, writes on 20-10-1926:—"I have
tried many Astrologers both native and
Europeans but I have found your work as
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BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 1 1928

EQUAL STATUS FOR MINORITIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In course of the debate in the Legislative Assembly over Lala Lajpat Rai's motion not to have anything to do with the Simon Commission, speaker after speaker claimed equal status and equal powers for Indians as a people, some asserting that that equality of status had been conceded, while others maintaining that it had not. But, whether equality of status and powers had been conceded or not in the constitution of the Simon Commission, at least all Indians were agreed that Indians as a people must have equality of status and powers with the British people, a thing which had only recently been conceded to all the self-governing dominions of the British Empire.

It is very good of Sir John Simon and his brother-members of the Commission to propose to give something from their own share to the Indian Legislatures but, clearly, to all impartial observers like myself, that equality of status has not been conceded by the British Parliament.

The question now is: even if equality of status and powers has not been conceded to Indians, should Indians, on that account, sit and brood over their injured feelings and refuse to have anything to do with the Commission, when, surely, something may be got from the hands of the Commission? Or, should not Indians pocket this insult and, in spite of it, agree to co-operate with the Commission and gain from them as much as they are willing to give? If politics and statesmanship is a sordid game of anyhow to get something then the offer of the British Government should have been accepted.

If, on the other hand, it is, truly and unmistakably, a case of national honour and not false national egotism, that honour must be upheld. In this case, clearly, the position that has been accorded to Indians is that of school-boys and the position that the British Parliament has taken up is that of examiners, quite in accord with the assertion in the Declaration of 1917 that the British Parliament is to be the sole judge of the time and each stage of progress. That is a wrong principle and is against all canons of religion and morality. In this case the position has been made very much worse by the imperialistic speech of Lord Birkenhead with which the offer was made.

I, who am most firmly convinced that the salvation of the world and of India lies only in co-operation, think that the Indian leaders were right in rejecting the dishonourable offer of the British Government. The terms of reference to the Simon Commission also makes it clear that it is not a call to the wisest sons of India to co-operate with the British Parliament in devising the best scheme of self-government for India.

But it is not for this that I write. What I feel called upon to write about is this: the Indian leaders were right in asking for their country equality of status and powers. It would have been wrong on their part not to do so. Now, they should carry it farther. They should now extend this equality of status to all minorities, to all sects and classes, to the untouchables, to the followers of all the different religions in India. Take the Hindu-Mahomedan problem. The Mahomedans believe, rightly or wrongly, that when India attains Swaraj, it will in fact be Hindu Raj and they being in a minority, their interests will suffer. There is some suspicion in their mind as to the future attitude of the Hindus towards them and as to the position they will be called to occupy. That suspicion is in their mind. The Sikhs, the Christians, the non-Brahmins all are anxious that they should have their full share of power and privileges to which they are entitled by reason of their numbers. This scramble for power is not conducive to the best interests of India as a whole. It is due to this that her demand for freedom cannot gather that strength which would make it irresistible. The Hindus entered into a pact with the Mahomedans at Lucknow, but that pact does not satisfy them now. The late Mr. C. R. Das proposed a fresh pact. If there is to be a pact with the Mahomedans, the non-Brahmins also may rightly ask for a pact, the Sikhs in the Punjab may ask of the Mahomedans, who are in a majority and of the Hindus for a similar pact. The Christians also may. The Untouchables have every right to do it. How many pacts will there be? And

once you start a pact with one community you raise the spirit of communalism which can never be for the good of India. The best thing would be to have a general pact, an extension of the principle of Equal Status for every son and every daughter of India, whatever his or her class, sect, of religion. Let there be a joint declaration by Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians, Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs, Parsis, Brahmins and non-Brahmins, touchables and untouchables that the first principle in their political creed is Equal Status for every son and every daughter of India—that under Swaraj administration every individual Indian will have equal rights, equal liberties, equal opportunities, that there shall be no discrimination against anyone by reason either of sex, or religion or class or community to which one belonged. Let the Hindus and Mahomedans, Christians, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, Sikhs, the untouchables—men and women—all mutually agree and bind themselves to concede equal status to one another and to respect that equal status as inviolable for all time. It is but right and proper that what India demands for herself as a collection of individuals, she should grant that to every individual comprising the Indian people. The moral and political effect of such a declaration would be immense. Communal pacts are open to objections but there is none who could take the slightest objection to this. It would be an act of sound statesmanship and an affirmation of the highest truth of the Fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man.

By reason of the position the Indian leaders, Hindus and Mahomedans, have taken in the Assembly the only logical course for them to take now. They cannot fail to do so without laying themselves open to the charge of insincerity. Such a declaration of equal status would at once clear the air of all doubts and suspicions. It would satisfy the ambition and just aspirations of all parties, sects and communities and gather them all under one banner. It would make the position of the leaders themselves unassailable. It would be a great step forward in India's progress towards Freedom. At the same time, it would be a fitting reply to Lord Birkenhead's challenge. It would prove to the world, beyond doubt, that India really loves freedom and would win for her the moral support of every liberty-loving man and woman in the world.—Yours, etc.,

ALOKANANDA MAHABHARATI.

Arunachal Mission, Deoghar (Behar), Feb. 24.

CHILD MARRIAGES IN BARODA

To The Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—I have gone through the provisions of Child Marriage Prevention Amendment Bill of the Baroda State and I have come to the conclusion that it is most disappointing to a very large majority of the people. They being too ignorant will not be able to express themselves unless the matter has been directly brought home to them immediately and the silence in the matter on their part should not be taken as a consent to the Bill. Silence on the part of the people I am sure is due to the people being disregarding of the measure as if it is not intended to be of any good to the people if it is passed as it is. Provision of fine only of a girl between 10 and 14 and of a boy between 14 and 18 is meaningless.

People madly spending hundreds and thousands of rupees on each marriage will take pride in, evading the law on payment of Rs. 100 if found guilty or on payment of bribe to the crime investigators and, therefore, by this provision the amending Bill will meet the same fate as the Sanvats year 1920 Act has met.

It is absolutely essential that if not more, at least 24 hours simple imprisonment should be provided for in the New Act for marriages of girls between 10 and 14 and boys between 14 and 18 to carry out the object of the Act, and if high caste Hindus are to be prohibited from contracting child marriages. The Act after one year's working should be further revised and the age limit should be enhanced to 16 years in the case of girls and 21 in the case of boys. As at present framed, the measure is considered by almost all right thinking persons as if the State is some 50 years back taking into consideration laws on this subject of Morvi, Rajkot, Ahmed, Indore and other States.

I believe, I am expressing the voice of the most of the people when I say that all marriages of girls under 14 and boys under 18 years of age should be made null and void.

I request all the right thinking persons to protest against the present provision with a view to make it appropriate to the year 1928. A. D.—Yours, etc.,

NAGINDAS AMULAKHRAI.

I NEED FOR COOPERATION. SIR. MANECKJI DADABHOY'S PLEA COMMISSION, A SETTLED FACT.

The following is the amplified version of Sir Maneckji Dadabhoi's speech in the Council of State:—

Sir, I beg to move the following amendment to the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Desika Chari, namely, that for the words, "urge upon His Majesty's Government" to the end the following be substituted, namely:—

"take steps for the election of representatives from the Council of State to participate in the joint Conference according to the procedure set out by the Chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission in his letter of the 6th of February 1928 addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and his letter dated the 10th February to the Honourable Sir Sankaran Nair."

Sir, I congratulate my Honourable friend Mr. Chari for the moderation and effectiveness with which he has placed this Resolution before the House. I have moved this amendment at this early stage in order to reach with him a substantial measure of agreement and with some of the conflicting interests in this House. Both he and I desire one end, that is the co-operation with the Statutory Commission. In his Resolution he has prescribed certain conditions. I think it is prudent and advisable that we may at once begin our co-operation with the Statutory Commission by the appointment of representatives from this House and leave the further questions of details as regards the method and manner of working and how to influence our position on the Statutory Commission to a later date when we shall have the privilege of sitting and confabulating with that body. With this difference I am certain that the Council will feel that there is no substantial disagreement between me and the Hon'ble Mr. Chari. The unfortunate position is this, that, owing to the appointment of the Commission on which no Indians have been appointed there has been aroused a great deal of indignation in this country and there has been a persistent and widespread refusal to co-operate with the Commission. I must at once make the matter clear that I sympathise with the other side to a certain extent when they say that representative Indians have been excluded from the consideration of important problems and

from the framing of a constitution which prescribes and solves the destiny of India. So far I extend to them my sympathy. But we have to look as practical men to what has preceded 8 years ago and we must accept the judgment with equanimity, with firmness, and also with a desire to co-operate with the Commission at this stage. I must say that the misapprehension was not only created here, but also in England, because when Lord Birkenhead delivered his historical speech, unfortunately his Lordship made a statement which to my mind is not absolutely correct.

POINT OF ORDER.

The Honourable Mr. Kumar Sankar Ray Chaudhry (East Bengal: Non-Muhammadan): On a point of order, Sir. May I submit, Sir, that the amendment sought to be introduced by the Honourable Sir Maneckji Dadabhoi is not an amendment at all because it takes away the whole of the Resolution, leaving only the words "This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council to".

The Honourable Sir Maneckji Dadabhoi: It is too late. Where was the Honourable Member sleeping all this time?

The Honourable the President: Order, order. The Honourable Sir Maneckji Dadabhoi's amendment is quite in order.

The Honourable Sir Maneckji Dadabhoi: I accept your remarks, Sir. I only wish to bring it to the notice of this House that it was distinctly understood originally that the Statutory Commission would be a Parliamentary one and it is no use our raising now any opposition to that point and allowing our minds to be clouded with superfluous consideration and not co-operate with the Statutory Commission on this occasion. In para. 261:

The Honourable the President: The Honourable Member promised the House that he would not labour the point.

The Honourable Sir Maneckji Dadabhoi: Well, Sir, I will take it then the appointment of the Commission having become an accomplished fact, what is the position which we ought to adopt? Whether the interests of the country will be in any way advanced by non-co-operation and opposition or should we accept what we are in a position to get at this stage and leave our further demands for the future. In this connection, let me remind the Council of two events which long preceded us and which probably are not in the memory of this Council. When the reforms of 1892 were put into operation, Mr. Tilak then

said, when there was much dissatisfaction and opposition to the reforms in this country: Let us receive the reforms and fight again for further reforms. In the same way, when the Minto-Morley Reforms came into operation and there was agitation in the Imperial Council and a disinclination to co-operate with the Government in a way, Mr. Gokhale distinctly said, it would be folly on our part not to receive with thankfulness what we are getting and to press our claims for further consideration. It was Tilak's principle to take whatever that was offered and then ask for more; it was Gokhale's principle to receive with thankfulness that which was conceded and clamour for further rights and privileges.

Sir, there are any other way by which we could secure our demands? It would be difficult for us to oppose this movement of co-operation altogether. And I say in view of the statement which has now been so definitely made by Sir John Simon that it would be suicidal on our part to refuse our co-operation with the Commission.

EVIDENCE IN CAMERA.

I do not think we can ask for anything substantially greater than that has now been conceded. It is true that they have insisted on one condition and that is about recording certain evidence in camera. I do not think we ought to make much of that point. You are all aware that in the previous Commissions that have been appointed, evidence has been often recorded in camera. Sir John Simon has conceded us a similar privilege. If we like to hear some of the evidence in camera we are at liberty to do so. Why then cry, why then quarrel for a point which is not going substantially to help us and which will not lead us further on the path of progress? I think he must be a fatalist or a man who is absolutely unconvinced if he says that we shall not be in a position to lay our part of the case before the Commission effectively, we shall not be able to influence them in framing a constitution for India which will be acceptable to all parties and to all interests in the country. If our Committees are not in a position to influence the Commission, may I ask how our position would in any way be improved by our inclusion in the Statutory Commission? If we sit as a separate body and are not able to influence this Commission to arrive at a judgment which will be satisfactory and acceptable to all parties and to all conflicting interests, may I ask, why do you insist on the inclusion and appointment of Indians on the Statutory Commission? Will the mere fact of our inclusion place us in a better position in any way to influence the Commission than by the medium of the opportunities now offered? I say it is simply begging the question.

Sir, I believe in obtaining Swaraj by evolution. I believe that we can obtain Swaraj by co-operating with the British Parliament and the British Government. I firmly believe, and every honest, intelligent man must believe that the salvation of this country lies by working in co-operation with the great British nation.

I only hope that Mr. Chari will accept my amendment on this occasion. We shall

have our battle and our controversies with the Statutory Commission when we meet them in our parliamentary capacity and when we work hand and glove with them. This is not the occasion to lay our conditions and proposals. I do not ignore the importance of the points which the Honourable Mr. Chari has raised, but I think we can come to a better understanding and some solution by the acceptance of this amendment of mine and I hope I feel confident that this Council will pass it by a substantial majority.

"MADE-EASY" POLITICIANS.

CANNED SPEECHES AT LAST.

With the approach of a political campaign that fairly bristles with opportunities for the would-be orator, stump speaker and "spell binder," there has been developed a new kind of service which is fraught with great possibilities, both for the giver and the receiver.

The new service deals in "canned speeches," but is not listed in the advertisements under such an undignified title. It is listed as "confidential service for speakers, debaters, presiding officers, etc., in the preparation of papers and advice on literary matters covering all subjects." That is taking in a lot of territory, but that is what the professional speech-making plan offers to do.

Imagine the youthful politician who wishes to deliver an address on the tariff. He calls at the speech factory and meets the general manager.

CHOICE OF SIDES.

"I'd like a nice speech on the tariff," he says.

"Yes, sir," smiles the general manager, obligingly. "How'll you have it, for or against?"

"I'd like to see something of both," answers the prospective customer. "By the way, which are they using most these days?"

"Hard to tell, although it looks like a big demand for the 'for' variety this year. Now, here is a very nice tariff speech which just came from the production department. Couched in best English, preamble, facts, figures and statistics and summary which we can sell for 40 dols. Rising and falling inflections will be 10 dols. extra."

INFLECTIONS NECESSARY.

"Haven't you something a little cheaper? It seems that 50 dols. is very dear for a tariff speech. I don't suppose you split the inflections?"

"No, it would complicate the mechanical department. Besides a speech with rising inflections only fails to be convincing. You've got to have the falling inflections to keep your audience. It wouldn't take an audience 10 minutes to find out you were skimping on the inflections and they'd walk out on you.

"Well, I guess I'll take it. Wrap it up."

"How about a few accessories?" asks the general manager.

"Accessories?" inquiringly surprised.

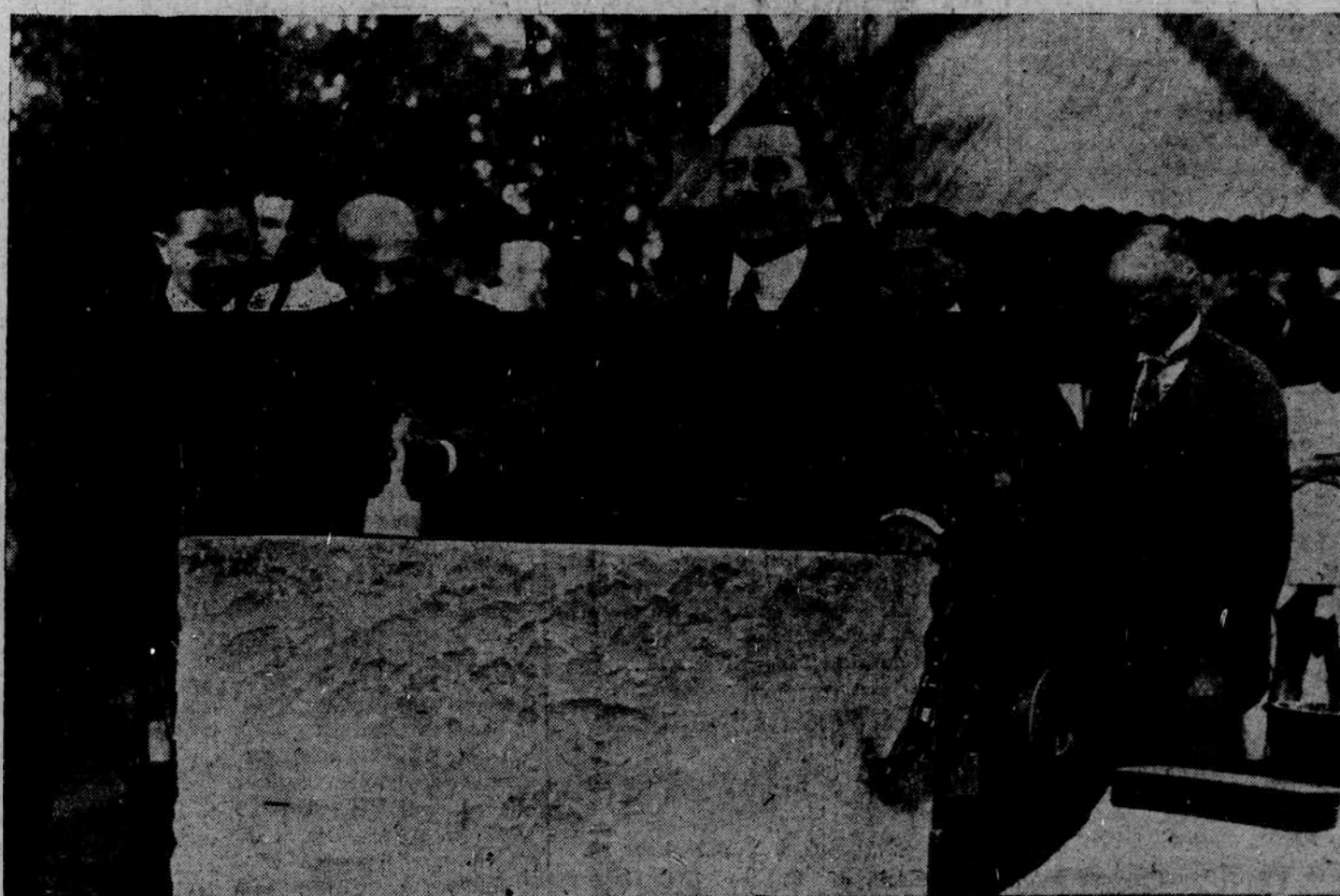
ANECDOTES EXTRA.

"Yes, anecdotal interspersions, jokes and so forth. I have a very rare anecdote used in the Blaine campaign I can let you have; also I can throw in some pauses for applause, gestures and impressive waits, for 10 dols. extra. Original jokes and anecdotes will be higher."

"All right," says the youthful orator, timidly, "give me 100 dols. worth and don't forget both inflections."

But perhaps those who may hope to derive most benefit from the modern forensic factories in the club-woman who, at the last moment, when her house-keeping problems loom up like mountains before her, is asked to deliver a paper on this or that before her club. She calls up the speech office and orders what she wants, perhaps from a catalogue, and the service is so well organized that one may pay bills monthly.

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His Excellency, Sir Leslie Wilson laying the foundation stone of the Nurses' Quarters extension at the N.J. Hospital grounds on Tuesday last.

"Chronicle" Photos.